FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 7, 1846. [NO. 1518.]

PRINTED WEEKLY.

EDWARD J. HALE,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till ordered, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

NEW BONNETS.

G. & H. McMillan

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, the latest style

BONNETS,

Which are very handsome and cheap as I expect in a few days, A LARGE STOCK OF

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Which will be sold uncommonly cheap.

Fayetteville, June 20 1846. 15-tf

SHOWER BATH.

PORTABLE SHOWER BATHS, Bates's patent, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

June 30, 1846. 15-2w

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in the Hotel Company are requested to pay in the 3rd Instalment of $5 per Share, now Pending. Those on or before the 1st of January

By order of the Building Committee,

THOS. J. CURTIS.

June 24, 1846. 15-tf

THE Subscribers wish to hire the getting of three or four hundred thousand feet of Pine Timber. Application to either of the subscribers, in person or by letter, will be attended to.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

L. S. TOWER.

Fayetteville, June 29, 1846. 15-6w

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

Dr. J. N. BAIRD,

Dental Surgeon.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has once more returned to Fayetteville, for the purpose of rendering his professional services, such as inserting a set of artificial Teeth in a manner that cannot fail to please, and which has never been excelled in this section of country. Teeth inserted on Gold Plates, Pivot Teeth, Teeth extracted, regulated, and all diseases appertaining to the Dental organs speedily cured. He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of what he can perform, confidently relying upon his professional skill, and the best test of his capability. Those persons with whom he is personally acquainted, or who have been under his professional care, will find no difficulty in procuring the following testimonials:

Fayetteville, Va., 20th May, 1846.

Having learned that Dr J. N. Baird intends locating in this place, for the purpose of inserting Artificial Teeth, and as one of the professional gentlemen under whose direction he graduated at the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and having operated in our families successfully for nearly two years, we cheerfully recommend him to the public as being worthy of its patronage.—We therefore present him the following signatures, with the highest confidence. The list of references comprising the letters can be seen at his office.

Fayetteville, May 25th, 1846.

My intimate acquaintance with Dr. J. N. Baird, both private and professional, as well as with several of the gentlemen who have inserting artificial teeth by the capacity of Dr. B to perform, enables me cheerfully to recommend. I cheerfully assert that I know all they say to be true.

Capt. J. THOMPSON.

☞ For the poor, prices will be reduced, and many cases gratis.

Strict attention will be paid to the *irregularity* of children's teeth.

Dr. B will allow a length of time for testing his operations, if required, before paying for them, as he is determined to give entire satisfaction, and will warrant all operations performed by him. He would say to those in the country that may need his services, by dropping a few lines to him through the Post Office.

Ladies will be waited upon at their residences without extra charge, by leaving word at his rooms at Mr. Briggs's Hotel.

June 27. 15-4w

Dr. Jayne—My Dear Sir,—It gives me pleasure to communicate, in this manner, my favorable opinion of your Carminative Balsam. For two years it has been in almost constant use in my family. It was first introduced, a child five years old had been sick, some five or six days, of the Dysentery. Calomel and other medicines had been largely administered, but without the least apparent benefit. The most offensive discharges from the bowels were unchanged in color, character and consistency; the strength of the little patient could not hold out much longer. At this juncture I was reminded, by a friend, of your "Balsam." After a portion of Castor Oil it was administered several times through the night. In the morning the parents found the discharges essentially changed; the disease was checked, nay removed; all other medicines were discontinued, and the child was soon restored to usual health. We have, ever since, kept this invaluable medicine on hand, and for both adults and children have found it uniformly efficacious. We readily pronounce it the best adapted to family use of all the preparations with which we are acquainted. Hoping that the public will soon become universally acquainted with this medicine, I remain yours, &c.

H. S. GREEN,

Prof. Germantown College and Institute.

The Rev. Charles C. P. Crosby, of New York, certifies that his wife has been liable to a most distressing dysentery in hot weather, but by the use of this medicine for two seasons, the attack has been obviated in two or three hours. He has known children cured immediately of violent Diarrhea, by its use.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

June 29, 1846. 17-3w

GIESE & SON,

Commission Merchants,

For the sale of Flour, Grain, Seed, Lumber, Iron, &c. &c.,

No. 18 Commerce street Wharf,

BALTIMORE.

☞ G. & Son will receive and sell all kinds of Country Produce, and make liberal advances on consignments when required, and prompt remittances when sales are effected.

Refer to—

P. Durkin, Esq., Cashier, Petersburg, Va.
Wesley Gregg, Esq. do.
Lewis Lunsford, Esq. do.
Peebles, White & Davis, do.
and others.

June 13, 1846. 15-20wpd

NOTICE.

WILL be sold on Friday, the 10th of July, all the personal property of James Foster, deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, a large lot of Marble, suitable for tomb stones, monuments, &c., together with tools for lettering stones. Terms, six months credit, with bond and approved security.

JAMES BANKS, Administrator.

P. S. The sale of the above Marble from the Marble Factory will afford a prime opportunity for any one wishing to embark in the business in this place. All who have stones lettered will please call for them.

June 13, 1846. 15-4s

CAMPHINE LAMPS.

B. MURPHY & CO., No. 191 North 2d st., Philadelphia, respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, N. C. and surrounding country, that they are extensively engaged in manufacturing Lamps for burning Spirits of Turpentine, and they feel warranted in saying, that for half the money these Lamps will give double the light of any Oil or Lard Lamp. Each Lamp warranted to burn well.

☞ Read the following from the Washington correspondence of the Public Ledger, Philadelphia:

"B. Murphy & Co., 191 North 2d st., Philadelphia, exhibit a very superior Camphine Lamp of their latest improvement, which has overcome every objection heretofore urged against the Camphine Lamp. This Lamp is well adapted to halls, chambers, &c., and has been used for illuminating a part of the extensive halls of the National Fair."

These Lamps can be procured of T. S. Lutterloh, Esq., Fayetteville, who is all in want are invited to call.

June 13, 1846. 15-3m

200 BUSHELS OF CORN,

For sale by

J. HUSKE & SON.

June 9. 14tf

Buffalo Spring,

IN THE COUNTY OF MECKLENBURG,

EIGHT MILES WEST OF CLARKSVILLE.

THIS establishment is now open for the reception of company, under the exclusive management of the subscriber, who is presiding for a fifth number of years. His improvements are all for the comfortable accommodation of from one hundred and fifty or four hundred persons, and in the arrangements are upon a corresponding scale. His house are as good as any in the State. Having lived fifteen years at Buffalo Spring, and observed the effects of the water in almost every disease that flesh is heir to, I can speak confidently of its efficacy in many complaints. In dyspeptic diseases of the liver, diarrhœa, disease of the kidneys, with every affection dependant on a vitiated or deranged condition of the biliary organs, as bilious fever, ague and fever, &c., the water is peculiarly efficacious, rarely failing to afford relief in any of them in ague and fever, never. I have witnessed the cure of hundreds of cases, without ever knowing it to fail in a single instance. Those who will bring an ague and fever to Buffalo find the water will not cure, he will not pay nothing for his board. The subscriber refers to Drs. Harris and Venable, gentlemen of the profession in their profession, and well acquainted with the properties and effects of the Buffalo waters, for any further explanation of the estimation placed upon the water by those best qualified to judge of its value.

HAVING practiced medicine in the neighborhood of the Buffalo Mineral Springs, for the last nineteen years, I have had frequent opportunities of testing the efficacy of the water in many diseases. As a tonic and diuretic it is not, if at all surpassed, by any water in the United States. Its action on the kidneys is prompt and powerful; its subsidence and sligthly aperient. These medical properties, common to, render it useful in all dropsical affections, visceral obstructions, particularly of the liver and spleen, cutaneous diseases, dyspepsia, and convalescence from fever, derangement of secreting organs, intermittent fever, and female complaints. In all chronic diseases in which the digestive organs are implicated, as cause or effect, this water acts with the happiest results. In fever and ague and protracted remittent fever, it rarely ever fails to afford permanent relief.

Viewed with reference to its peculiar action on the kidneys, it may be regarded as a powerful remedy in all the chronic diseases of those organs, as also those of the bladder and its appendages. As a remedy in certain female complaints, it is no less worthy of public confidence; and I will here remark, that long experience has taught me, that, in the catalogue of human ills, there is no class of diseases more harrassing to the patient or more perplexing to the Physician, than those obstinate and painful affections. The important organ peculiar to the sex, when in a state of derangement, exerts an influence which, if not timely arrested by proper treatment, involves, very often in one common ruin, both the mind and the body of the helpless sufferer. It is needless here, to enumerate these diseases—suffice it to say, that there is scarcely one, depending on a functional derangement or lesion of the organ referred to, that is not, either permanently cured, or mitigated by the use of this water for a month or two. The determination of fluids to the region of the pelvis consequent on its use renders it a prompt, mild and efficient emmanogue remedy in youthful females. Its powers are equally conspicuous in removing those diseases of the other sex, acquired by habits of dissipation and debauchery. The first effect produced on strangers by drinking the water is a slight giddiness of the head, which soon passes off, and is followed by an increase of appetite, a healthful glow on the surface, exhileration of spirits, and a pleasing consciousness of new life and vigor infused into every organ of the body.

S. H. HARRIS.

Clarksville, Va., 1st June, 1846.

I have, for several years, been attending to the effects of the Waters of the Buffalo Mineral Spring, and can readily subscribe to the above recommendation—and in addition, remark, that after having noticed the effects of most of the tonic waters of the United States, I have no hesitation in pronouncing it altogether the safest.

P. C. VENABLE.

June 1st, 1846.

From Ridgeway, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, a Stage runs to Clarksville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, returning to Ridgeway on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. At Clarksville, comfortable carriages are always in readiness to convey passengers to the Spring. Ben Brown, a trusty man, has provided himself with a good carriage and safe horses, for the especial purpose of accommodation to passengers to and from the Spring, so that no difficulty need be apprehended.

DAVID SHELTON, Proprietor.

June 9, 1846. 15-4w

A LARGE SUPPLY of this unrivalled cure for Worms, received at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, for sale very low by the dozen to Country Merchants.

Jan'y 26, 1846. 95tf

SPLENDID LOTTERIES!

J. G. GREGORY & CO., MANAGERS.

6 PRIZES OF $10,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 27 for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday July 11, 1846.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

1 Prize of $10,000
1 ditto 10,000
1 ditto 10,000
1 ditto 10,000
1 ditto 10,000
1 ditto 10,000

AMOUNTING TO $60,000!!!

1 Prize of $3,500, 1 of 2,340, 25 Prizes of 1,000, 53 of 400, 200 of 200, &c. &c. &c.

75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes, $130 00
Ditto ditto 25 Halves, 65 00
Ditto ditto 25 Quarters, 32 50

$30,000.

100 Prizes of $1,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 28 for 1846, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, July 18, 1846.

CAPITALS.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 ditto of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 1,017, 100 Prizes of 1,000, &c. &c. &c.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificate of Packages of 25 Wholes, $130 00
Ditto ditto 25 Halves, 65 00
Ditto ditto 25 Quarters, 32 50

$82,294.

100 Prizes of $1,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 26 for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, June 25, 1846.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of $35,294, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 1,363, 100 Prizes of 1,000, 100 of 500, &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes, $130 00
Ditto ditto 26 Halves, 65 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarters, 32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us.

Address,

J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers,
Washington City, D. C.

June 20, 1846. 16-6tp

DR. CHAMPION'S

Vegetable Ague Medicine.

A safe and certain cure for Chill and Fever, and its complicated forms. Also, an effectual remedy for Fevers of every description.

THIS Medicine has been before the public for a number of years, and its efficacy has become so fully developed, that the demand for the Pills has increased to a very great extent. For although the Proprietor has manufactured it nearly as fast as it has been called for, he has not been able to supply more than a portion of the country. This Medicine may be relied on in all cases to cure the Chills and Fever the first day.

Bilious Fever, Typhus Fever, Winter Fever and Scarlet Fevers, all yield to the use of this Medicine, and are cured by this system of practice, in a shorter time, and with much more certainty than by any other system that has been recommended. Each box contains twenty-four pills, twelve of which will cure any ordinary case of Chills and Fever. A Pamphlet accompanies each box giving full directions and numerous certificates of the efficacy of these Pills. Price reduced to $1 per Box.

—ALSO,—

DR. CHAMPION'S

Vegetable Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic Pills,

Possessing four important combined properties for the cure of diseases, carefully and correctly combined one article to assist the effect of another, for the benefit of the health of mankind.

The Proprietor asserts, and without fear of contradiction, that the demand for these pills is not equalled by any Medicine in the United States. He has in his possession great numbers of certificates of the most astonishing cures that have been effected by the use of these pills.

They are recommended to the attention of those afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Bilious habits, Costiveness, Cholera Morbus, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Foul Stomach, Depraved Appetite, Worms, Jaundice, Headache and Sick Stomach, Palpitation of the Heart, Diarrhœa, Nervous affections, obstructed Menstruation, Dysentary or Flux, Heart-burn, White Swelling, and all those diseases arising from impure blood.

Price twenty-five cents per box. A Pamphlet accompanies each box with full directions and ample testimonials of the good effects of these pills.

BELLEVILLE, Feb. 17, 1845.

We the undersigned citizens of Belleville Illinois hereby certify that we are personally acquainted with Dr. Champion of this place and have been for several years, and have the utmost confidence in him as a Physician. That he is in this community, and deservedly so, a popular Physician.

We further certify that we have used his pills in our families for several years and find them to be a valuable, efficient and safe medicine for the cure of diseases for which they are recommended, that they are in high repute in this community, and of the celebrity and good effects of these pills we have heard much from this and the various other states, in which they are so extensively used. We think them worthy of high recommendation.

W. F. Bowakin, Pastor of the Baptist Church.
T. Harrison, Minister Methodist Episcopal Church.
John Reynolds, Ex-Governor of Illinois.
W. McClintock, Clerk of the County Comss' Court.
W. C. Kinney, Clerk St. Clair County Circuit Court.
John D. Hughes, Probate Justice.
Richard Hay, Recorder St. Clair County.
James Mitchell, Post Master.
J. L. D. Morison, Representative in State Legislature.
Seth Catlin, Representative in State Senate.
L. D. Cabannee, proprietor Steam Mill.

The above valuable Medicines are for sale by the following Agents:

S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville.
J. H. HAWLEY, Sampson County.
J. M. WHITE, Elizabeth Town.
J. T. POPE, Lumberton.
Dr. A. MALLOY, Cheraw.

June 20, 1846. 16-1m

DAGUERREOTYPE MINIATURES.

Hast thou a friend for whom thou fond emotions cherish,
Secure the shadow, ere the substance perish

J. L. BRYAN

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, that he purposes remaining in this place a short time, in order to give to all an opportunity of procuring correct likenesses of themselves and friends in his superior style

Being connected with several of the most successful Daguerreotype establishments in the State of New York, he has advantages, enjoyed by but few artists.

Portraits taken in a superior and greatly improved style, perfectly true to nature, of very fine tone, gilded and colored so that no climate will affect them in the least.

Portraits of sick or diseased persons taken at their residences if required.

Particular attention given to those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art.

Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock, furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his room on Hay street, a few doors West of Briggs's Hotel.

J. L. BRYAN.

June 29. 15-tf

PROFESSIONAL.

ONE or two young gentlemen, desirous of making DENTISTRY their profession, can now avail themselves of the opportunity of doing so. Dr. Byrd, feeling himself highly capable of giving instructions in the various branches of Dentistry, and on the Anatomy of those parts connected with the Dental organs. His library consists of works on Anatomy, Pathology, Therapeutics, and others, embracing the latest discoveries in Science, and the most recent improvements in the Mechanical department. For further particulars, address (post paid)

J. N. BAIRD, Dentist,
Fayetteville, N. C.

My own experience has proven that those who design attending the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, will find it to their advantage to take private instructions before doing so.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

THOSE Dentists in want of Artificial Teeth, can be supplied with various shades, shapes, and sizes, of Stockton's Manufactory, Philadelphia. The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a full assortment, and will dispose of any quantity of them on moderate terms, by addressing post paid to

J. N. BAIRD, Dentist,
Fayetteville, N. C.

June 29, 1846. 15-8w

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME assortment of Fine CROCKERY, at retail, by

J. D. WILLIAMS.

April 6. 5-tf

FOR SALE.

24 HHDS. PRIME CUBA MOLASSES,
31 bags do. Rio COFFEE,
30 casks Fresh Thomaston LIME.

JOHN D. CAMERON.

June 8. 14-tf

INSURANCE.

THE New York Life, Fire, Marine and Inland State Stock Insurance Company, with a Capital of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, all paid in and unimpaired by losses, and invested as follows:

In Stock of the State of New York,	$250,000
" Mortgages on productive Property,	140,000
" Cash,	110,000
	$500,000

JOHN K. TOWNSEND, Pres't.
HENRY R. MARKS, Sec'y.
ADOLPH KERSHAW, Actuary.

☞ The Subscribers have been appointed Agents of this Company, and are prepared to take Insurance as low rates as any other good Company, on Property from any part of the State of North Carolina will meet with prompt attention.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, June 15, 1846. 15tf

CONGRESS WATER. SALAD OIL, this day received and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

June 8. 14-tf

VANILLA BEANS, for flavoring Ice Cream, &c.; LEMON SYRUP, a prime and choice article; LONDON MUSTARD, of superior quality; SALAD OIL, fresh and sweet; Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Ginger, Saleratus, Ground Black Pepper, Black Mustard Seed,

For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

May 25. 12-tf

Worms, Worms!

COMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE for the certain destruction of Worms. This much celebrated article is now for sale in this place by S. J. Hinsdale. The numerous lives that have been saved by this article, is a sufficient guarantee that every mother should keep it in her house. The public have been grossly deceived of late, by certain other preparations got up in imitation of this. They must consider it a great blessing that they have now within their reach the only genuine preparation, which is certain to destroy any quantity of worms a child may have. It is useless to accompany this with any certificate, the article is well known without.

☞ Sold Wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York; and Retail by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and by Atkins & Co., Clinton; Bass & Sullivan, Kenansville; D. G. Patterson, Little Rockfish; McDowell & Co., Elizabeth town; and by one person in every village in the United States and Canadas.

April 9, 1846. 7-eow6m

East India Hair Dye,

COLORS the hair and not the skin. This is the only genuine preparation, that will color the hair without injuring the skin. It will, used according to direction, color the harshest red or gray hair the most beautiful brown or black, according to the length of time which it is applied. Be careful and not purchase other articles of the same name, unless you wish to throw away your money. Full directions accompanying each bottle

☞ Sold Wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York; and Retail by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and by Atkins & Co., Clinton; Bass & Sullivan, Kenansville; D. G. Patterson, Little Rockfish; McDowell & Co., Elizabeth town; and by one person in every village in the United States and Canadas.

April 9, 1846. 7-eow6m

Life and Times of Henry Clay,

JUST received, in 2 large volumes, price $4. Also, Prescott's Miscellanies, 2 37; McCauley's Miscellanies, 1 50; Pictorial History of the American Revolution, 1 87; Book of Good Examples, 1 10; Mother's Book, 80; Mother's Lessons, 60; Beecher's Lectures to Young Men, 70; Appleton's authorized edition of the Prayer Book, very fine; Manual of Matrimony, 40; Pulpit Cyclopedia, 2 50; Methodist Harmonist; with a variety of Boy's and Girl's books.

NOVELS.—The Heiress, 25; The Charity Sister, 25; the Quiet Husband, 25; White Boy, 25; The O'Donoghue, 25; The Foster Brother, 25; Wandering Jew, 60; Big Bear of Arkansas, 50; Major Jones's Courtship, 50; Simon Suggs, 50. New Games, Historical, &c. Blue Ink; Banker's Wallets, &c. &c.

February 2 E. J. HALE.

25 CENT BIBLES.

A SUPPLY of good School Bibles at 25 cents, (the cost,) for sale by

E. J. HALE.

GREAT SPEECH ON OREGON.

The Oregon question is settled, but this fact does not lessen the importance nor detract from the merits of the great speech of Corporal Sykes on the subject. It comes to us reported in "The Stingaree," a paper published in Mississippi city. Messrs. Allen, Cass and Hannegan must give way to the "Corporal," who is unquestionably a "roarer, and no mistake." How the "whole or none" men must lament that they had not the aid of Corporal Sykes in the Senate! It could not have failed to decide the question. Perhaps it is not too late now; and we therefore take leave to call the especial attention of Gen. Cass to the speech of the Corporal, who, we must say, seems to have had in his mind the recent efforts of Gen. C. on the same subject. Perhaps a close examination may detect plagiarism on one side or the other. But here is the speech, which will surely be "good reading" in these summer days:

Tremendous Gathering at the Hollow—Great Speech of Corporal Sykes.—There has been a tremendous War meeting at Wolf-Hollow, at which Corporal Job Sykes, commonly called "Tiger Sikes," candidate for Constable, made a speech redolent with saltpetre patriotism, which was applauded by the boys most riproraciously. His opponent is said to have admitted, like Judge Plummer, when called upon to reply to an effort of the Buck-eye Blacksmith, that "*it was impossible to reply to such a speech!*" We are indebted to a friend, who took notes of the gallant Corporal's remarks, for a copy of them, which we hasten to lay before our readers in advance of their appearance in Father Ritchie's paper.

Fellur Citizens and Gen-til-min of Wolf's Hollur:

I take the stump to inform you that I've consented at the call of many of the sovrins in this part of the burg and up on Skunk's Rest, to become a candidate for the sponsible office of beat constabil agin Jim Burbick; not that I've any thing partikilar agin him personally, except that he never stands treat, and is opposed to our people licking our natral leniny outen the O-re-egon country which is nexten to Texas the finest of these United States, and abounds in deer, buffalo, bar and other vermin. Now I'm for thrashen Gratt Britin rite off, without steppin to strip up sleeves or dilly-dallin about hit; cos we kin do it, and not half try; cos did'nt we do it when we were only knee high to a gopher, an infant child of a nation, as I might say? We did so, fellurs! an by the holy poky, we kin do it now, when we are a right smart chance taller than any other nation I guess. Yet Jim Burbick—that's my opponent for the high and 'sponsible office of justice of the peace, agin me, says we aint prepar'd, an ef we am going to war for the bull of O-ree-gon, we ought all on us be taxed, an millions o' dollars and a large standing army raised immedately—aside wessels of war.

Fellur Citi-zins *and* Gen-til-*min!*

I'm 'posed to standin' armies, in time of peace, and war, too; an I go agin taxation of the masses. I don't believe in taxiz no how; no *Si-r-ee!*—[looking meat-ax-ly at his opponent] and I warn you agin men who are for takin the sensis, as they call it, and goin round assessin the last chicken of the widdur and orphin—Yes, *Si-r-ee!* and taxin' the farmers! the bone and sinnuz—an' I may say the hide, meat, an tallur, too—the men who do all the fightin, and git nothin' for it—under the pretextious cry of fixin an preparin' for war.

Gen-til-min an Fellurs, Can't you an I fite, ef we're so disposen, without preparation; ef we feel wolfish, an like indulgin a leetle, can't we just cum out like men, and go at it like hossis? Wull, we kin! An what's to hinder uncle Sam and Queen Vic from jist takin it right out now on sight! We've got powder, and we've got guns; and what's to hinder us from crackin away at the inimy simultaneously! jist as we did at Bunker's hill, Sar-i-toge an Orleens! Jim Burbick, that's my opponent for constable—he says he's for preparation afore hand! Preparation be darned! He may be a mity clevur feilur—I don't say it to hurt his feelins—and have a right smart chance of book larning; but atwixt you and me, I think he lacks a heap of being bright on the O-ree-gon question; an is a heap too far behind the times to be spreadin hisself fur the re-sponsible offis of constable—*I* think, Gen-til-min!

While my opponent is for lettin our natral inimy have 49 degrees or parts of our glorious country, I'm ahead a length of him an every body else, on that sub-ject. Some of my friends say they are willin to take 54 and so on—sort er compromise! H—ail *and* fury! *Who's* a goin to compromise with our na-tral inimy! I'm for doin no such thing. I don't understand siphrin or jogriphy, and havn't kalkilated how much there is of the O-ree-gon country; but I'm for all ther is, more or less; up to the end of it—if there's 300 degrees of it; nore of your 49's or even 59's for me——*No Sir-ee!* I'm for the hull-or-none policy! Who's agoin to sell any part of the blessed sile of freedom, like the base Judas, for a mess of potash? I'd rather be a terra-pin, and feed upon tadpoles, in the muddiest branch of all creation, than be the man that would come for to go for to sell the land of liberty; every inch of which was bought of the ingins with the blood and treasures of the pilgrim fathers, and which our natral inimy, the British, tried to roust us outen, in the times which tried men's soles, and uppers too I reckon, and couldn't come it. Gentilmin, the Battle of New Orleans wasn't fouten for nothin, was it? We whipt up Britain then, didnt we? Wul then, *I* think, she ought to stay whipt, and not crowd nor crow nither. It wont do, fellurs!—Ee'n the women folks wont stand it. I've a sister at hum that gets fairly red-eyed at the very idee of Queen Vics spreading her small clothes over any part of this land of liberty. Jest let Vic come over to the Hollur, ef she wants to see the fire fly! why, down in Catamount Bottom, I kin raise a regiment of the prettiest yaller-haired gals, in any settlemint, every one on 'em weighin two hundred, that 'od fight like panters, an drap in their shoes, (if they ever wore enny) raythur than any forrin petticoat government should be set up in Oreegon, or enny other part of this star-spangled country. *Ef* my opponent has any idee of gittin a single vote down in the Bottom, I *should* raythur reckin he'll miss it; I'd advise him not to go down in the Bottom hitlutin' on the Vic side! for them yaller flowers of the forest could no more keep their washing pins outen his hair than Queen Vic could absteme from being in an interestin situation.

Gentilmin and Fellur-Citizens:

Its agin the law forter sell drinks in town, and a candidate for the ree-sponsibil offis of constabil shouldnt vi-e-late the laws and set bad examples to the young; but ef you'll step outen the corporation limits, to jist yonder, I've a legal quantity of old rye shines like a darky's face, an's particularly fine; after which ef enny on us feel hyenyish we kin indulge. Thank you for your attention, Fellurs.

You have no conception of the severity of the denunciations heaped upon Mr. Polk by the Leaders of the Fifty-four Forty wing of the Locofoco party for the manner in which has played fast and loose on the Oregon question. He caused them and their followers, they say, to believe that he would stand out for the whole or none. They went with and sustained him. They embraced the hazard, and totally cast the die; in the full belief that he, who saw the whole country ready to volunteer and rush to the field if war followed, would falter not nor show symptoms of backing out! And now they ask, where is he and what has he done? Oh, how they do denounce him! No Whig denunciation that I ever heard would begin to compare with it. Never, they say, will anything be done right until the country sees Mr. Polk back once more a quiet citizen on Duck river! Well, let the Locofocos quarrel on—and in the meantime let the Whigs be united and resolved next time to most effectually expel the Goth and Vandals from Rome! *The thing can be done!* IT MUST BE!

Wash. Corr. Balt. Patriot.

The two sides of the Picture.—The N. Orleans Tropic publishes a letter from one of the volunteers in the army, at Matamoras. We copy the following extract which gives us a view of the beauty and the misery of the climate:

We have crossed the river, and are now encamped near the garden of some rich Mexican, whose house has been destroyed by our artillery. The climate is very hot, but as yet healthy. In the garden grow thousands of pommegranates and oranges, and lemons, &c., &c. Marching through the chaparrel, we saw geraniums growing wild, an infinite variety of the cactus in full bloom. The pepper Cayenne grows wild in this luxuriant land. We saw some droves of mustangs in our journey; and though we have been marched far in the hottest weather, bivouacking sometimes in the rain, and sometimes in the mud, our officers and the men generally are in good health and spirits. In a few days we start again. The officers of the army promise us an opportunity soon to share the glory of the American arms.

* * * * * *

Lest I should seem only to see the favorable side of the picture, I must inform you that this country has a greater number and greater variety of insects of all kinds than I ever saw in all my life before—ants, lizards, worms, and black spiders, said to be as poisonous as the rattle-snake. I killed one in my tent last night. But worst of all are the flies that swarm about us. For the first time in my life I have seen fresh meat fly-blown in a few minutes. Our Chaplain's horse was galled on his side yesterday morning; the poor creature was on the injured side a mass of maggots. A man of the camp went out hunting, he returned almost crazy, he was fly-blown in the ear. Another soldier has suffered in the same way. Woollen blankets are fly-blown. The wild horses in this part of the country always die when attacked by the flies.

Anecdote of Signor Blitz.—It should be known to our readers who are not aware of the fact, for the better understanding of the following amusing anecdote which a friend has handed us, that Signor Blitz is a celebrated ventriloquist and Magician, which of course would qualify him for playing such jokes.

In the course of his travels Signor Blitz was standing one day in front of a hotel, watching the movements of a clumsy Irishman who was attaching some horses to a coach. The idea occurred to him to have a little sport. The Irishman had brought out a fresh horse, and was about to put on his harness, when the before supposed dumb beast, declared he would not start on his journey until he had his oats.

Pat started back, the most prominent expression of his visage being astonishment, and looking the horse full in the face, inquired, "Och, do ye pretend to say ye hav'nt had yer oats, noo?"

"Not a single oat," replied the horse.

The Irishman held up his hands in amazement.

"Yer a bloody liar, an' so ye are, for Jemmy Doogle gave ye a peck, if he had an oat."

Still the horse flatly denied his having the oats, and Pat incensed, rushed into the stable, crying, "Jemmy Doogle! an' has Billy Sweet had no oats this morning!"

"Sure he's had his peck, Paddy!"

"Och! the lying divil! an' he sweats he had not the bloody one, at all, at all."

The peculiar twinkle of his eye told how much Signor Blitz enjoyed the joke.

Activity.—"I have lived," said Dr. Adam Clark, 'to know that the great secret of human happiness is this:—Never suffer your energies to stagnate. The old adage of 'too many irons in the fire,' conveys an abominable lie. You cannot have too many—poker, tongs, and all: keep them a-going.

Farming and its Results.—A late number of the Farmers' Cabinet contains a highly interesting article from the pen of James Gowen, Esq., in relation to improved farming. After replying at length to some remarks by another correspondent, Mr. Gowen gives the following as the result of last season's operations on a farm of one hundred acres, assuming the yearly wages at $1000.

I raised not less than one hundred and twenty tons of hay—say at $18 per ton, is			$2,160 00
400	bushels wheat, at $1 00		400 00
300	" rye,	80	240 00
100	" oats,	40	40 00
1000	" corn,	60	600 00
500	" potatoes,	75	375 00
900	" carrots,	40	360 00
600	" ruta-baga,	25	150 00
600	" sugar pears,	40	240 00
1500	" turnips,	12½	187 50
15 hogs slaughtered, weighing 45 C, at $5 per C.			225 00
Cattle, calves, and pigs, sold,			347 00
Actual net sales of milk and butter over			1,500 00
			$6,724 50

Independent of milk and butter, meat and vegetables, poultry and fruit for family consumption. While producing this, I maintained on the farm upwards of fifty head of cattle, seven horses, and some thirty head of swine, and the only outlay incurred for feed during the year 1845, was about three hundred dollars for ship-stuff or middings, which was principally fed to the horses with finely cut timothy hay; and part made into slop for the swine. The horses had no other feed—they get neither corn nor oats, and the hogs when fattening, had little else but imperfect ears of corn, a little slop, and occasionally, small potatoes cooked for them.

Soon after the Hon. Samuel Hoar opened an office in Concord, Massachusetts, one of the neighbors sought a convenient opportunity to ask an opinion of Thomas Heald, Esq. (of facetious memory) relative to some business which he was transacting, and received an answer which was clearly erroneous. The business was done in accordance with the opinion, to the great injury of the neighbor, who went immediately to Mr. Hoar and asked his opinion on the same matter. Mr. Hoar of course gave an opinion contrary to Mr. Heald's. The man then informed him what had taken place. "Well," said Mr. Hoar, "Mr. Heald is an old practitioner, and perhaps has reasons which do not occur to me. I will see him, and if I change my opinion will let you know it." On seeing Mr. Heald soon after, he admitted that he gave the opinion as related. Mr. Hoar asked if he felt confident that the law was so? "Well," said Mr. Heald, "I never thought much about it. The man met me in the street, when I was in a hurry; he said *it was nothing that concerned him; he only wanted to know; that he could not afford to pay me any thing; and that I might answer him or not, as I pleased.* I did as well as I could under the circumstances; but the fact is I *never could get right under about two dollars.*

[*Chandler's Law Reporter for May.*

A Cruel Disappointment.—The accomplished and devoted wife of Capt. Page, of the United States Army, as soon as she heard of the terrible wound received by him in the battle of Palo Alto, left the luxuries of home and relatives to hasten to the bedside of her battle-scathed husband. She reached New Orleans about two weeks ago, having travelled more than a thousand miles, without pausing for an hour's rest. At this place she embarked in the Alabama for Point Isabel. That vessel was dispatched to Mobile for volunteers, where, owing to some difficulty about the term of enlistment, she was detained a week. At the expiration of this time, the Alabama returned to New Orleans, and only set sail for the Rio Grande last Friday; yesterday Capt. Page arrived in this city—just about the time Mrs. Page reached Point Isabel. It was feared whilst she was here that she might pass Capt. Page on the voyage; but no persuasions could induce her to forgo an opportunity of speeding to his relief. Her spirit was disturbed by the reflection that her bleeding husband might need her help, and like a dove that seeketh its mother's nest, she would not be stayed. She has learned ere now that the object of her care is not where she sought it; but the wings of love are not easily wearied.—*N. O. Picayune.*

Beautiful Little Allegory.—A humming bird met a butterfly, and being pleased with the beauty of its person, and the glory of its wings, made an offer of perpetual friendship.

'I cannot think of it,' was the reply, 'as you once spurned me, and called me a drawling dolt.'

'Impossible!' exclaimed the humming bird, 'I always entertained the highest respect for such beautiful creatures as you.'

'Perhaps you do now,' said the other, 'but when you insulted me, I was a caterpillar. So let me give you a piece of advice; never insult the humble, as they may some day become your superiors.'

No man lives so happy as he who "minds his own business;" no man prospers so well as the man who "minds his own business." It is the way to live respected, happily, prosperously, to be most useful and successful, and to promote the peace and quiet of the world. Yet there are multitudes in every community who are never at rest, except when engaged in the affairs of their neighbors and neglecting their own.

Degrees of Drunkenness in London.—If

THE MEXICAN WAR.

LATER FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

The James L. Day, Capt. Griffin, arrived yesterday morning from Brazos Santiago, having sailed thence the morning of Saturday last, the 20th. Among the passengers she brought over were Lieut. Col. Payne, on his way to Washington with Mexican trophies, Majors Erwin and Fowler, Capts. Smith, Stockton and Page, and Lieut. Sturges—all of the army.

The news by this arrival is not of great importance. The capture of Reynosa by Col. Wilson, is confirmed; so is the report that Gens. Arista and Ampadia had both been ordered to Mexico. There was a report in the camp, to which we attach no credit, that Herrera had been restored to power in Mexico, and that an armistice had been tendered to Gen. Taylor.

The 6th Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers, under Col. Feather-ston, took up their line of march for Burita on the 19th instant.

It is stated, upon good authority, that Gen. Taylor will go up the river to Reynosa and probably to Camargo in a very short time.

The recent appointments in the new Rifle Regiment are exciting those painful reflections and remarks in the army which were anticipated. No objection is made to those who received appointments, but to the rule adopted by the President excluding, with a single exception, officers of the regular service.

Gen. Canales, had caused to be published in Reynosa, a *bando* or order, by which the citizens were called to their allegiance, and commanded not to hold intercourse or trade with the invaders. The same decree was published at the different places where it was supposed the American forces were likely to arrive.—Canales himself keeps at a respectful distance, and would fain represent the *guerilla* parties of other times.

The town of Reynosa is distant between sixty and seventy miles from Matamoras, situated upon the west bank of the Rio Grande, and built upon a solid limestone rock. The buildings are nearly all stone—present a substantial and quite neat appearance, and convey the idea of being, in times gone by, a place of some business. The population does not exceed one thousand, and upon the arrival of the troops a number of the families deserted their homes, and it was supposed had taken shelter with or near Canales.

Col. Wilson, we understand, was instructed to throw up fortifications, which the nature of the place rendering impossible with his limited force, caused his occupation of the square, the buildings encompassing which being strongly and compactly built, promising much protection in case of assault.

Since the above was in type we received the following letter from an officer attached to the command of Col. Wilson:

"REYNOSA, 11th June, 1846.

"*Dear Sir:* This command, consisting of the 1st Infantry, Thomas's Artillery, and Price's Texan Rangers, arrived at this place on the 10th, after a hot and tedious march of four and a half days. We found the place almost deserted.—Canales is said to be in our neighborhood with three or four hundred men. He will probably communicate with us to-day. It is believed that he was in the village, or close at hand, last night. His intentions will soon develope themselves. We are all in good health and spirits."

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

REVOLUTION IN JALISCO.

By way of Brazos Santiago we received yesterday a copy of *El Locomotor* of Vera Cruz, of the 8th inst., which is four days later than the advices received by the Falmouth. The news is important and confirms our former speculations and anticipations.

A revolution has broken out in the important Department of Jalisco. It commenced the morning of the 20th May, in the city of Guadalajara. The battalion of Lagos, followed by other bodies of military and by the enthusiastic populace, attacked the palace of the Governor. The assault was so prompt that the defenders had scarcely time for a single discharge of artillery, by which one man only was killed and one wounded. The cry of the assailants was "Long live the Republic, and death to a Foreign Prince." Some of the troops at the Palace recognized friends among the assailants and refused to fire upon them. A company from San Juan de los Lagos joined the insurgents, and very soon after the soldiers composing the garrison, so general was the disaffection.—Some of the leaders of the Government troops were arrested to save them from the fury of the insurgents—among others, Gen. Galindo and the ex-Governor, Don Antonio Escovedo. Some further skirmishing took place between the insurgents and some troops of cavalry in the pay of the Government, and preparations were making on both sides for a general engagement the next day, when Gen. Francisco Duque, who had taken the command of the Government troops, proposed a parley, with a view to spare the effusion of blood. Commissioners were appointed on each side, and the result of the deliberations was that Gen. Duque, with the officers and troops under his command, were allowed to retire with the honors of war, they pledging themselves to retire at once from Guadalajara, and the Department of Jalisco, of which it is the capital, and proceed immediately to the city of Mexico by a route to be designated for them. They were to be provided with necessaries for the march, and were allowed till the morning of the 22d to make preparations for departure. Gen. Duque and his officers were compelled to pledge themselves that they would commit no act of hostility against the troops who had "pronounced," nor against the cause for which they had pronounced. The other terms of agreement are unimportant, but the insurgents dictated all.

CAMP, MATAMORAS, June 16, 1846.

From this out, Matamoras is to be decidedly an American city. Let things turn as they will—no matter when peace comes or upon what terms it comes—the Americans have got in here, now, have opened stores, coffee-houses, restaurants, billiard-rooms, hotels, and the like, have introduced ice and mint-juleps—a long step towards civilization—and their *back tracks* will never be discovered. Well, it's all for the best. The Mexicans would never have made any thing out of the country in the neighborhood more than a living.

You would think, were you in the streets of Matamoras at this time, that New Orleans had been moved. I see old and familiar faces at every turn, and I am glad to learn that nearly all the Louisiana volunteers are enjoying good health.

Did you ever see a *wooden hat?* Yesterday morning one of the Mexican horse-dealers had on a real *dug-out* hat. It was shaped precisely like the hat they always wear, viz: broad brim and pointed crown, and had been painted and glazed, so that it looked like one covered with oil-cloth. It was all in one piece, and had been carved out of a gum-tree—the brim being as thin as possible and retaining its strength. It probably weighed about six pounds, with no lining. No "*white man*" would have worn such a machine an hour for a golden hat.

Capt. May.—The annexed letter from Capt. May should have been several days in the city; but has only now come to the hands of the committee. It explains itself and is couched in the language of a brave man. Modesty and courage are accompanying virtues:

POINT ISABEL, TEXAS, May 31, 1846.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your very flattering letter of the 20th inst., together with the beautiful sabre and belt bestowed on me as a mark of commendation for my conduct in the engagement of the 9th, between our troops and the Mexicans.

The high estimation which you have been pleased to attach to my services on that occasion, bears with it, to me, an additional value, as it is an expression of approbation from friends of my early youth.

In battle opportunities are afforded a few to perform deeds, which if successfully accomplished, are attended with so much brilliancy as to render less conspicuous other deeds equally meritorious.

In the action of the 9th it was my good fortune, not only to be one of this favored few, but to be supported by officers and men, whose gallantry would insure success. It is due to my brother officers to say, that any one of them would have gloried in the opportunity of leading the charge that you have thought proper to notice in such handsome terms.

I avail myself, gentlemen, of this opportunity to express to you individually my warmest thanks for the complimentary language which you have addressed to me, and my grateful acknowledgements for the token of distinction which you have presented to me. Respectfully, your friend,

and obedient servant,

C. A. MAY, Capt. 2d Dragoons.

To James Jones, M. D.; John Harrison, M. D.; A. J. Wedderburn, M. D.; A. J. Pickrell, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

Mexican Trophies.—Lieut. Col. Payne, Inspector General of the Army, who was severely wounded in the battle of the 9th inst. arrived here yesterday on his way to the North. He takes with him the trophies of the Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, which he will leave at Washington City. A brave soldier could not have better passports to the consideration of his Government or the hospitalities of his countrymen.—*N. O. Picayune.*

Later from Tampico.—By the James L. Day a letter bag was received from the sloop of war St. Mary's, now blockading the port of Tampico. We have been favored with the perusal of a letter received by a commercial house here, dated on board the St. Mary's, June 17th, which is eleven days later than our previous advices.

The U. S. Consul at Tampico had been compelled by the iniquitous decree of the Mexican Government of the 12th of May, to take refuge on the St. Mary's. He was received by Capt. Saunders with every attention to his comfort, but was justly indignant at the treatment he had received from the Mexicans.—*N. O. Picayune.*

Late from Yucatan.—The bark Tarquin, Capt. Harding, arrived yesterday from Yucatan, having sailed from Laguna on the 19th inst.

We learn by a gentleman who came passenger on the Tarquin, that on the 16th inst. the U. S. brig Somers, Com'r. Ingraham, received despatches from the Yucatan Congress, proclaiming their neutrality in the pending war, and offering their services to furnish the Somers with whatever the vessel might require. The Somers immediately took on board some supplies, and sailed the same night to join the squadron off Vera Cruz.

A note from Capt. Ingraham, addressed to our Consul, in which an inquiry was made as to the position which Yucatan would assume in the present war between the United States and Mexico, was referred by our Consul to the Supreme Government at Merida, and deemed of so much importance by the President as to be placed before the Extraordinary Congress now in session. The Congress by a large vote instructed the Government to reply to the American Consul, "that Yucatan is in an actual state of separation from the rest of the Republic, having resumed her sovereignty according to the decree of the Legislative Assembly of the 1st of January last, the tenor not having been altered or annulled, and consequently effective in all its parts; and that the people of Yucatan are assembled, by means of their Representatives, in Extraordinary Congress, to deliberate on the future position of the Peninsula." The Government also hold out an intimation that they are willing to treat with any one properly authorized by the United States. The subject-matter of this resolution of Congress was considered in a popular meeting at Campeachy, and approved by a vote of 80 to 4.

Volunteering.—It is rumored that some of the volunteers who went to Fort Leavenworth did not find volunteering what it was cracked up to be. When their rations was issued to them in the morning, some of them ate or wasted at breakfast the ration for the whole day, and were much surprised that they had to go hungry at dinner and supper. But a little hungry experience taught them more economy. Some of them were terribly surprised that their food was not cooked for them, and swore they would starve before they would cook; but a few weeks service will teach them the fashionable accomplishment of cooking. One young man who had been clerk in a mercantile house in this city, was found driving a cart from the river to the Fort, and was not altogether pleased that he had been put at such work; but he will probably be benefitted by learning the useful business of ox-driving. A portion of the volunteers were dissatisfied, but would probably soon become enured to actual service.

St. Louis New Era.

Good.—At a dinner given at Matamoras, to the Committee of the Louisiana Legislature, Lieut. Britton, of the 7th Infantry, said that a very brave soldier in the ranks, was in the habit of drinking too much. His Colonel remonstrated with him—"Tom, you are a bold fellow and a good soldier, but you will get drunk." "Colonel," replied Tom, "how can you expect all the virtues of human character combined, for seven dollars a month?" He proposed the health and promotion of the gallant Tom.

Important Rumor—Mexican Privateers.—It is stated in the Kingston (Jamaica) Morning Journal of the 6th instant, that there was a report from the brigantine Telegraph, Captain Young, at that place, from New Orleans, that she was boarded by a Mexican privateer, who, on ascertaining she was a British vessel, permitted her to go on her voyage. The master of the Telegraph also reported that the privateer had two American vessels as prizes.

In the following artless paragraph the honest and right-thinking Editor of a paper in the interior of the State of Pennsylvania has struck a chord which will find an answering vibration in every breast not void of humanity, or not entirely steeled by habit against the pleadings of nature:

"Why do not the Government give to the public the names of the privates lost in the battles with the Mexicans? Are not their lives as valuable to themselves and to their friends as those of the officers? Why are they kept back and merely numbered with the dead horses? So many privates and so many horses killed! In this way are the private soldiers treated by the letter-writers from the camp. Humanity demands a reform of the practice of treating the soldiers who do the fighting as being on a level with beasts."

Franklin Gazette.

The rumor is confirmed that an expedition is soon to be despatched by the Government from New York to California. It is to consist of 1000 able bodied men under the command of Jonathan D. Stevenson, Esq. They are to be mustered into the service by the 1st of next month.

The case stated.—The Albany Evening Journal, speaking of the Oregon difficulty and settlement, says:

"How does this question stand? The Baltimore Convention claimed the whole of Oregon. President Polk reiterated this claim. The Union proclaimed its determination to 'fight for the whole of Oregon.' The Administration vehemently asserted that '54,40' was our boundary line.' But after swaggering loud and long enough to excite contempt at home and abroad, '49' has been accepted as the boundary; *and now the Union says that England has backed out, and that we have got the best of the bargain.*"

IN FOR A FIGHT, ANY HOW.—The Missouri papers inform us of a Captain of a Volunteer Company in Cole county, who twice repaired to the State Capital to offer the services of his Company; and twice the Adjutant General refused, under some pretext or other, to muster his company into the service.

"General," said the gallant Captain, "I raised my company to enter the service of my country and fight the Mexicans. This is the second time I have marched them here, in obedience to your orders, and their services have been rejected. I have sworn not to return without a fight; and since you have thus refused to let me fight the Mexicans, I'll fight the *rancheros*, or hangers-on of our own camp." And, suiting the action to the word, he fell to and gave the redoubted Adjutant General of the State of Missouri as sputtered a thrashing as Gen. Taylor gave the Mexicans at the Rio Grande, except that here there were no killed, and the wounds were only *skin* deep.—When the official report of this gallant affair was received, it was found that there was only *one* missing.—*St Louis American.*

Jefferson Davis, one of the Mississippi representatives in Congress, has been elected colonel of the Mississippi volunteer regiment ordered into immediate service. Colonel Davis is, we believe, son-in-law of Gen. Taylor.—*Mobile Register.*

4,100 ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND,

On the waters of Deep River, Chatham county,

FOR SALE.

BEING too old and feeble to attend to concerns of such magnitude, I hereby offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms, the following very valuable Property, viz:

Egypt, the Plantation on which I reside, containing about 3,000 acres—500 of which are cleared, and 100 more in process of clearing. Of these, 500 acres are low grounds, but so situated as to suffer but little from overflow. Fifty dollars would cover all losses from damage of this kind, for the whole period of 18 years that I have owned the Plantation. There can be 1200 acres of cleared Land on the Farm, and no parts of it more than 1¼ miles from the Homestead. There is a great diversity of soil in this Tract, which enables the owner to grow any crop he chooses, suitable to the climate. It is peculiarly adapted to the culture of small grain and Tobacco, as is evidenced by my Crops. The Farm is cultivated under the three-shift system, and is well drained with open, covered and horizontal ditches; and the whole is under a good fence, with all the buildings necessary for a Farm of this extent. In addition to the ordinary buildings, there is a Granary that will hold 1500 bushels of Wheat in the Sheaf, and contains, beside, a fine Thresher, Crusher and Cornsheller. There is, also, a capital Gin House, with Screws, &c. Also, a good Smoke House, and a Store building, eligibly situated for Country trade.—There is, in addition, a Toll Bridge across Deep River, and the half of a fine water privilege on the River, for a Mill or Factory. And to crown the whole, it is convenient to Mills and a Market, has a fine range for Cattle and Hogs, and cannot be surpassed for health. The Plantation is uniformly admired by Travellers, and is said to be the best and handsomest Farm between Raleigh and the Mountains.

There are growing on this Plantation 1500 choice Apple Trees.

Also, one other TRACT OF LAND, living on the same River, called MOUNT ARY, containing 1100 Acres. This Tract is bounded by the River and Indian Creek, and contains 350 acres of *first* and *second* low grounds (not subject to overflow), and 400 acres of No. 1 Highland, and lies most beautifully for cultivation. This Tract has the very richest growth of Timber I ever saw on high land, consisting of Locust, Walnut, Buckeye, Red bud and black Haw. I consider this one of the most valuable Tracts of Land in North Carolina. There are about 400 acres in cultivation—the rest to clear. The buildings are all nearly new; there is a Mineral Spring on the tract of great value, with a first rate range for Cattle, Hogs, &c. The Land is adapted to the culture of every crop, that can be raised in this climate. It is No. 1 for Tobacco, is within 2 miles of a Merchant Mill, and the salubrity of the situation cannot be surpassed.

I will sell both of these Farms on long credits, if the debt be made perfectly secure, and the interest punctually paid, annually. A small payment only will be required, when the deeds are executed.

It may be asked why it is that I offer such valuable property for sale? I answer, in addition to the fact of my growing infirmities, that I have but one son that is a Farmer, and he has removed to Mississippi, where I wish to send my negroes.

I will also sell Stock and Provisions, and Plantation implements to the purchaser.

PETER EVANS.

Egypt, Chatham County, June, 1846. 18 3m

N. B. Wishing to quit the Mercantile business, whether or not I sell my Lands, I offer for sale my Stock of Goods now on hand. I will rent my Store—a first rate stand for business, as my books will show—and will board the person purchasing the Goods in my family.

Persons wishing to purchase, can apply to me, personally, at Egypt, or address me by letter, to Pittsboro', Chatham County.

DENTISTRY
IN FAYETTEVILLE.

R. D. ADDINGTON

HAS returned, and is prepared, at Briggs's Hotel, to receive orders to perform all operations on the Teeth, either in town or country.

June 2, 1846. 13-tf

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

MR. SHEPARD—THE RAIL ROAD.

We promised in our last, to furnish the public with an *expose* of Mr. James B. Shepard's personal connection with the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, prior to his purchase of 50 Shares of its Stock, and we now proceed to redeem our pledge. We know that the first exclamation of every reader will be—Is it possible? Can it be true that Mr. Shepard, who urges so vehemently in his public addresses that the *Whigs* have involved the State in a great Rail Road debt, was one of the *very* men who recommended the guarantee of the State, and voted throughout for carrying it into effect? *He not only did this, but when a motion was made to strike out that feature of the Report which recommended a loan of the State's name for* $500,000, *he actually voted against it!* This is no empty assertion, but is verified by the records of the Convention, which we publish below, and is susceptible of positive proof. Yes! James B. Shepard, who voted in favor of lending the faith of the State to guarantee a payment of $500,000 for the Raleigh and Gaston Road, now gives as the chief reason why he should be elected Governor, that this Road has involved the State in a heavy loss, which loss, if it ever accrues, was produced by his vote, with others! But listen to the Record:

Mr. Shepard was one of the Delegates from Wake county in the Internal Improvement Convention of 1838, and he voted *Aye* on the following Resolution, viz:

"*Resolved*, That in the prosecution of these several works, the Convention recommend the following classification, to wit: 1*st class, a loan of five hundred thousand dollars to the Gaston and Raleigh Company:* subscription of four fifths of the Stock, *by the State*, to the Fayetteville and Yadkin Company, and a like subscription of two fifths to a company for a road from Raleigh to Fayetteville. Second class, a Rail Road from Beaufort Harbor to connect with the Wilmington and Raleigh Road, and a subscription of four fifths of the Capital Stock by the State; the opening of an Inlet at the foot of Albemarle Sound; the incorporation of a company for that purpose and a subscription of four fifths of the capital stock by the State; a Rail Road from Raleigh to intersect the Wilmington road at or near Waynesboro', and a subscription of two fifths by the State."

At a subsequent stage of the proceedings, Mr. Jo. Seawell Jones moved to amend this Resolution by striking out that part of it which recommends a guarantee on the part of the State of $500,000 to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. On this motion, Mr. *Jas. B. Shepard* voted NO!

And yet, in the face of this vote, committing Mr. Shepard beyond redemption to the sinking fortunes of the Raleigh Road, his organ, the "Standard," has the effrontery to keep before the people, that in 1838 (mark the year,) the Whig Party in the Legislature involved the State for the Raleigh and Gaston Road in a debt of $500,000, with interest up to 1860!

If the "Standard" is not dumb before this development, then we will admit that impudence has no bounds, and Loco Focoism no conscience.

"LITTLE DOGS."

The "Standard" copies, without comment, from that old nullifying paper, the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," an article complaining that Gov. Graham has "*dared* to meet Mr. Shepard but once." Mercy on us! And, that he has "skulked off, and set his train-band of Federal Lawyers to barking at his opponent's heels." And the "Jeffersonian," in a most savage fashion, bristles up and grins at these saucy boys, whom he styles "little dogs." These "little dogs" are thus enumerated in the "Jeffersonian":—"*Ned Stanly, Mr. Washington, Gov. Morehead, Mr. Gorrell, and Mr. John A. Gilmer.*" If these are our "*little dogs*," the Whigs must have some pretty *tall* specimens of the canine species in their ranks.

There is an error or two in this precious *dog* article, which it may be well to correct. We think that Mr. Shepard will remember *two* distinct occasions on which the Governor has "*dared* to meet" him, viz: at Snow Hill and Hillsboro.' Another mistake of the "Jeffersonian" is, that the "little dog," Gov. Morehead, did not *reply* to Mr. Shepard at all, either solely, or aided by Mr. Gorrell. He did not "*dare*" to do that thing. He happened to know that Mr. Shepard is an "overmatch" for most folks, and let him pass on.

But has the "Standard" any right to complain, or to repeat the complaints of others, on this subject? Has it forgotten how it taunted Mr. Reade, for not daring to reply to the "talented young Senator" at Hillsboro', although called on by his friends? And most surely Mr. Shepard himself will be ashamed to complain, when he remembers *his own example* in 1844. He cannot have forgotten his "triumphant reply to Gov. Graham at Raleigh, in the absence of Mr. Hoke." Mr. Shepard was not *then* a "little dog"—oh no! he was the elquent young gentleman from Wake, and was doing his county much service. It is only *Whigs* who wear tails behind them, and "bark at the heels" of gentlemen, on such occasions. *They* become dogs.

It was properly left to the "Jeffersonian," to lift up the voice of wailing, by way of proving the sincerity of its somewhat tardy adhesion to the fortunes of James B. Shepard. It might have been necessary to neutralize the effect of his known repugnance to the nomination of Mr. S. by the Democratic Central Committee.

The cry comes too late, gentlemen.—You have practised it yourselves and set us the example. The thing has to be done, whether "Mr. Shepard may or may not be prepared." He is obliged to bear it. If the gallant young man who so "overmatches" Gov. Graham, scorns to hunt him out and swallow alive this full-grown varmint, he must at least be accommodated with a breakfast of young puppies among the mountains. It will perhaps stay his stomach, and be "good for his wholesome."—*Raleigh Register.*

MOVEMENTS OF THE RALEIGH CLIQUE.
SECRET CIRCULARS.

The Locofoco Central committee—or the "Raleigh Clique," as Mr. Leake denominated them—are secretly but busily at work, preparing for the August election. They have sent *Secret Circulars* to the leaders of the party, detailing a plan of organization which, they say, will secure the election of James B. Shepard to the office of Governor, and a Locofoco majority in the Legislature. Several of these circulars have been sent to the leaders here. The plan of organization is to have a secret committee in each election precinct, to distribute electioneering documents and see that every democrat is at the polls, and votes for Shepard.

In view of these movements we would warn the whigs to be up and doing. There are upwards of 700 election precincts in the State, and an absence from the polls of ten whig voters in each precinct would make a loss of seven thousand in the State.

The whig party in North Carolina is, we believe, stronger at this moment than ever, and with proper exertions on our part, in the approaching election, we can kill Locofocoism in the State, stone dead—so dead that "the hand of resurrection can never reach it." The putting up of such a man for Governor as James B. Shepard, a half-crazy poet-orator whose "Bill for the Relief of the People" will stand as a perpetual memorial of his folly, is enough, of itself, to kill any party. But this consideration should not prevent us from making as strenuous efforts as we would, if the party could have got one of their strong men to oppose Gov. Graham. We have now a double motive to stimulate us—not only to confer upon Gov. Graham the reward which his faithful administration of the State's affairs—to say nothing of his pure character as a man and statesman—deserves from the people of North Carolina, but to prevent the calamity and disgrace which would befall the State in Mr. Shepard's election.

Shall such an effort be made by the whigs of North Carolina as the occasion demands? We doubt not there will. From all parts of the State the intelligence is cheering—especially from those places where Mr. Shepard has been. The rant and fustain of his speeches disgust his hearers, while the manly and courteous bearing of Gov. Graham, and the strong arguments and seductive eloquence of his speeches are gaining for him and the cause he advocates, a stronger and stronger hold in the affections of the people. But we should not despise the weakness of our enemy. That has often proved a fatal error. Let us go to work as though the issue were doubtful, and see to it that our organization be thorough and complete.

Washington Whig.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

NAILED TO THE COUNTER.

It will be recollected that we published recently, on the authority of the "Milton Chronicle," a statement, that Mr. Shepard, the Loco Foco nominee for Governor, had declared in his public Speech at that place, that "Bank Officers are fit subjects for the gallows." We accompanied the publication with an expression of doubt, as to whether our friend of the "Chronicle" might not be mistaken. It seemed almost incredible to us, that any man could so far lose sight of what belonged either to himself or others, as to hazard so libellous and offensive a remark. The "Standard" straightway denounced the statement as FALSE. The Editor of the "Chronicle" reaffirmed its correctness with an earnestness, that convinced us, he could not be mistaken. And in the last number of his paper, just to hand, he publishes the following Certificates, bearing the names of gentlemen of *both* the political parties—"names which for virtue and respectability—for veracity and high standing in society, challenge the world for comparison"—which cannot, we should think, leave the shadow of a shade on any body's mind, Whig or Democrat, that Mr. Shepard *did say* just what the "Chronicle" charged him with *having said:*

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, were present and heard the speech of the Hon. James B. Shepard, delivered in Milton on the 3d inst., and that—while speaking of the Officers of State Banks—he said, "They are a set of desperate fellows, fit for anything—but most of all fit for the gallows." The declaration was unqualified, and we understood its allusion to be to *all* of the officers of State Banks.

E. P. HAWKES,
THOS STAMPS,
DANL VERSER,
GEO. A. SMITH,
N. M. LEWIS,
JOHN THOMPSON,
ALEX. KEIRSEY.

June 24th, 1846.

We, the undersigned, were present and heard the speech delivered by the Hon. James B. Shepard, in Milton, on the 3d of June, inst., and while speaking of the Officers of Banks, we understood him to say that "they were a desperate set of fellows—fit for anything—but most of all fit for the gallows."

W. R. HILL,
SAMUEL WATKINS.

June 24th, 1846.

"*Snakin'*."—We understand that Capt. A. H. Robeson, accompanied by several neighbors, while out in the mountains in the neighborhood of Turkey Creek, in this county, one day last week, killed *nine Rattlesnakes*, of the largest class. Fine region, that, for "snakin'."

Highland Messenger.

In a debate in the House of Representatives, a short time since, two members of "the democracy" disagreed as to what "*the* party" in Congress was composed of. One said that there were too many "Aristocratic Democrats," while the other believed there was too many "Democrtic Demagogues." As both of these men are in high standing with their party, we are bound to believe them both.—*Alex. Gaz.*

A TRUE PICTURE.—Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, in his speech in the House on Thursday last, characterized the Locofoco party as one "that had no fixed or settled prine pies—a party that got up the Oregon question for political effect—that claimed the whole of that territory for political effect—that gave away from 54 40 down to 49 for political effect—that marched our army to the Rio Grande and got into a war with Mexico, for political effect—that got up the Sub-Treasury bill for political effect—that got up the Tariff bill for political effect—that does all acts for political effect, to secure power and the spoils, without ever indulging a thought for the best interests of the nation! Heaven grant that such a party may be destroyed!"

At a Locofoco Congressional District Convention, recently held in Illinois, among other resolutions passed was one approving of "all the measures Congress had adopted, *or may hereafter adopt.*" This, indeed, may be regarded as the substance of the Locofoco creed. 54 40 or 49—Protective Tariff or Free Trade—Sub-Treasury or no Sub-Treasury—the Rio Grande or the Neuces—whatever Congress sanctions, they are prepared to sanction, as the very essence of "pure Democracy." Their consciences are as elastic as their creed. "Whatever *is*, is right." Such men are of course never perplexed—never in doubt. They have only to learn what their majority in Congress has done, and to huzza over it, as wise and patriotic. It is a very easy matter for such a party to preserve a sort of military discipline, of which *obedience* is the first law, and from which every thing like independence of thought and action is excluded.—*Richmond Whig.*

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,
By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Brevet Major General Zachary Taylor, to be a major general in the army of the United States.

Col. Stephen W. Kearney, and Col. David E. Twiggs, to be Brigadier Generals in the army.

William O. Butler, of Kentucky, to be a major general in the military service of the United States, in pursuance of the provisions of the act approved June 26, 1846, entitled "An act to provide for the organization of the volunteer forces brought into the service of the United States into brigades and divisions, and for the appointment of the necessary number of general officers to command the same."

Thomas L. Hamer, of Ohio; Joseph Lane, of Indiana; James Shields, of Illinois; Thomas Marshall, of Kentucky; Gideon J. Pillow, of Tennessee; and John A. Quitman, of Mississippi, to be brigadier generals in the military service of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of the act approved June 26, 1846.

[These new appointments of one Major General and six Brigadiers, are all Locofocos. Not a Whig among them. The Union, a few days ago, complained bitterly of the Governor of Kentucky for appointing only Whigs to command the two regiments of that State. But the fact was, that no name except of Whigs was presented to the Governor as an applicant; whereas there were Whig applicants to the President—Whigs who would not of course have asked a civil office from him, but who were ready to fight for the country.]

The following comment by the Ohio "Plaindealer," a thorough Democratic paper, is rather "an unkind cut," considering who it is that gives it:

"*Phifty Phour Phorty or Phight.*—We are among that unlucky number who, early in the Oregon controversy, adopted the above motto; but as we have been despoiled of the 'Phifty Phour Phorty,' by a traitorous alliance of Southern Democrats with Tory Whigs, we have nothing left us now but 'Phight;' and this, although originally intended for the British Lion, shall now be directed to those trembling souls who lie crouching at his feet. Had the President showed 'Phight' to Great Britain as valiantly as he showed 'Phifty Phour Phorty' to the people of this country, we should have had the whole of Oregon ere now.—He took the responsibility in the Mexican war, and sent our army to the Rio Grande without consulting the Senate; why did he not do so in reference to Oregon, our title to which, he declared in his inaugural, to be 'clear and unquestionable.'"

PENNSYLVANIA VIEWS OF THE TARIFF.

The Philadelphia Sentinel, a singularly temperate and wise-judging paper, yet still a very able supporter of Mr. Polk and his general Administration, has these remarks on the proposition to repeal the Tariff, which we commend to the attention of its brethren of the Locofoco ranks in Congress:

"The anti-tariff men are prodigiously inconsistent just at this time. The old theory that they advanced and clung to was that high duties overflow the Treasury. Hence Mr. Walker's report suggested the propriety of bringing it down to the *revenue* standard, which means just enough to let the Government live from hand to mouth. But now that the Administration will, in consequence of the war, have occasion for not only Treasury notes, but as much as can possibly be obtained from duties, the anti-tariff men insist that the *low* duties, in accordance with Mr. Walker's bill or the bill of Mr. McKay, will bring more money into the Treasury than the present tariff law. How utterly inconsistent is this with their heretofore doctrine! Besides, all experience shows that low duties do not fill the Treasury nor the pockets of the anti-tariff men. This was shown when we had our duties down to twenty per cent., at which time the South was terribly affected with bad times, and the National Government stood so near zero in the European money market that no one would end us a cent, our national promises being then of no value in the money market of the word.

"Besides, the Southern papers have recently published that the present tariff law was intended to be only a *temporary* enactment, and gave as a reason for Gov. Wright's voting for this tariff that the Treasury was *empty* and had to be replenished. With these facts staring the members of Congress in the face, we cannot believe that they will alter the present tariff. If they shall in their folly change it, the bad effects will be felt all over the country, and in no part of it more seriously than in the Southern States."

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
STANLY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1846.

William and G. J. Allen *vs.* Eben. Nelms, Adm'r of Thomas Waddill, dec'd.

Petition to sell Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Waddill, John Hill and wife Mary, Richard Tomlinson and wife Nancy, and James Tomlinson and wife Elizabeth, heirs at law of Thomas Waddill, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the said non-residents to be and personally appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in the town of Albemarle, on the second Monday of August next, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why the Plaintiffs shall not have execution against the real estate of Thomas Waddill, dec'd, for the satisfaction of their claims.

Witness, D. Hearne, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday in May, A. D. 1846, and of American Independence the 70th.

D. HEARNE, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 18-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
STANLY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1846.

John W. Stewart *vs.* Eben. Nelms, Adm'r of Thomas Waddill, dec'd.

Petition for the sale of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, in this case, that William Waddill, John Hill and wife Mary, Richard Tomlinson and wife Nancy, and James Tomlinson and wife Elizabeth, heirs at law of Thomas Waddill, dec'd, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying said non-residents to be and personally appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Stanly, at the Court House in Albemarle, on the second Monday in August next, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why execution shall not issue against the real estate of Thomas Waddill, dec'd, for the satisfaction of their claims.

Witness, D. Hearne, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday in May, A. D. 1846, and of our Independence the 70th.

D. HEARNE, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 18-6w

State of North Carolina,
Richmond County.

TAKEN up and entered on my Stray Book, according to law, by Thomas Hasty, living 17 miles North of the Court House of said county, (Rockingham,) a certain Mare of the following description: A bay Mare, about 14 hands high, the point of her right hip a little lower than the other. Said stray was appraised on the 10th of June to the sum of $25.

PETER STANSILL, Ranger.

June 30, 1846. 18-3wp

GREENSBOROUGH
High School.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 1st day of July. The Members of the Faculty are—

Rev ELI W. CARUTHERS, A. M., President, and Professor of Greek Language.

SILAS C. LINDSLEY, A. M., Professor of Latin Language.

Dr. JOSEPH A. MCLEAN, Professor of Mathematics.

Tuition as heretofore.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

JED. H. LINDSAY, Sec'y.

June 20, 1846. 16-3w

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 7, 1846.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

The late Anniversary of our Nation's Independence was celebrated in this town with the accustomed reverence and rejoicing. The procession, headed by the two Volunteer Companies, very full force and handsom[e] [u]niforms, was addressed by JOHN WADDILL, Esq., assisted [by] MOSES LEY MOORE, and A. J. O HALON. The Declaration was read by SAMUEL V. [T]ILLINGHAST, Esq., and one of the best Orations we ever had the pleasure of hearing delivered by WM. H. HAIGH, Esq. It gives us very great pleasure to [re]cord the warm and universal encomiums which the [ora]tion elicited from the large audience bestowed on this admirable effort, both at the moment and since. In both matters [we] think it was what a Fourth of July Oration should be—free from all party bias—[no] Nullification politics—thoroughly conservative in its sentiments—chaste and elegant in style—eloquent in delivery. Among the parts which received the marked approbation of the audience we may mention, a beautiful tribute to those Revolutionary heroes who yet linger among us a few now, and in not many years destined to be entirely removed from the scene of their glory. A warm eulogium on that Senator, who, rising above and beyond all party ties, has secured an honorable Peace, and saved the country from the untold horrors of a war with England.—The full meed of praise to Gen. Taylor and his gallant army for their glorious victories on the Rio Grande:—And finally, an outpouring of admiration and veneration for JOSIAH CALDWELL, the active State, and his respect for that [ ] *honesty*, for which she always has been [ ] ways will be distinguished. *Regularity* never found an apologist, much less an [ ] within her borders.

The Independent Company [ ] procession, proceeded to Rockfish [ ] they had accepted an invitation [ ] where they united with a large [ ] and ladies in celebrating the [ ] style. The Declaration was [ ] Millan, Esq., and a highly [ ] understand, delivered by Hector W. [ ] A bountiful Dinner, on the [ ] lowed, and was partaken [ ] persons.—Wm. McMillan [ ]

The day at Rockfish, we [ ] gether a delightful one.

A more full account of the [ ] fish will appear next week.

National Salutes were fired [ ] town and from the U. S. Arsenal [ ] ing a splendid display of Fire Works from the Arsenal.

After the Oration in town, [ ] had a Silver Goblet presented [ ] of Fayetteville, with a speech by Maj. J. T. Gilmore, and a response by Col. Bayne, of the Company.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.—A very enthusiastic meeting was held at the Town House Wednesday afternoon last, pursuant to previous notice, to take preliminary measures with regard to the extention of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road through this place South.

The Magistrate of Police presided, and Maj. D. G. McRae acted as Secretary.

Resolutions were adopted, [ ] the object of the meeting, and appointing a Committee to make application for a charter, in connection with a similar Committee from Raleigh.

An Executive Committee of [ ] gentlemen appointed to correspond with the [ ] interested in the project, and to suggest [ ] of a Convention of Delegates to meet at some suitable place at an early day, and Delegates were named on the part of Fayetteville and [ ] land.

Thus has the first step been taken in that important enterprize which will at last [ ] town with the great improvements of the [ ] That it will be followed up by that energy and [ ] tion which is requisite to its [ ] we think we can promise, both on the part of our community and of the others interested. The town has not the pecuniary ability to [ ] the work alone, but it will contribute [ ] assured, and we have the promise of that aid from the other quarters interested, which inspires a strong confidence of success. Let there be a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether in this great work.

THE LOCOFOCO PARTY BROKEN UP.

The debates on the Tariff Question in the House have competed what the discussion and decision of

54° 40′ line in Oregon, and ridiculed his party a "valiant heroes when the fighting was to be with the Mexican hyena, but *trembling like an aspen leaf at the first remote muttering of the British lion.*"

This is the substance of Mr Brinkerhoff's startling speech, which was heard in profound silence, and produced great sensation in the House, as well it might.

After Mr. Brinkerhoff closed, Mr. Bayley of Virginia, (Loco,) replied, as did Mr. Yancey of Ala. another Loco, who "denounced the Ohio Delegation as having deserted the Democratic ranks."

Mr. Y. "boldly and fearlessly denounced the lack of principle manifested by the Northern wing of his party on the question of Internal Improvements; declaring his preference for Mr. Clay's single principle on that subject, to the shuffling, dishonest medley of tenets practiced by those of his party at the North, who professed to be Democrats. He denounced the sympathy which existed between the self-styled "Democrats" and abolitionism. He denounced the caucus and convention system as corrupt, and said no caucus nomination of a candidate for the Presidency would ever again bind the South to its support. And as for the conduct of a certain portion of his party, he warned them, that a time would come when injuries would be revenged, when justice would be meted out."

All this of course greatly distressed the organ. But, probably in the hope that Brinkerhoff and his associates might be coaxed or whipped into the traces, the Union said but little at first. It "would not believe" that Ohio and New York had authorized such sentiments, &c. But, after the lapse of another day, doubtless finding the recusants incorrigible, neither to be coaxed nor driven, it came down upon Brinkerhoff with all its bitterness, and certainly does make him out to be a very contemptible fellow. It declares that Mr. Brinkerhoff's views of the Tariff have changed within the last three weeks: that it is not principle which has governed him; but that it is altogether owing to *Mr. Polk's having refused to appoint him Paymaster in the Army!* an appointment which he solicited and Mr. Polk refused within the last three weeks. The Union refers to a reply of Judge Wick of Indiana, and says, "With what scorn did the member from Indiana lash this disgraceful attempt of 'trucking and bargaining with the administration for a little treasury pap'—thus to bargain away votes which the interests of the country required to be given! The Judge reprobated such a course, 'which God himself hates, which the Whigs despise, and no honest man can respect.'"

Among Judge Wick's remarks he is reported as saying, "he had always been of opinion that the *democracy of Ohio* was founded in selfishness, and that when democracy was not to their advantage, they would have none of it. For such democracy he cared not a fig."

The Union also says, that Mr. McKay himself had abandoned the duty on tea and coffee—a complete back out from the recommendation of the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, his organ, and his Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

On the three following days the Locofoco war continued, and grew each day more and more venomous. Messrs Wick of Indiana, and Stanton of Tenn., pitched into Brinkerhoff and his friends, and were in turn dreadfully scourged by McDowell of Ohio and Rathbun of New York (all Locos of course.)

Mr. McDowell said, "He was no toady, to prance around the feet of executive power. No jackal to minister to the appetite of the lion. Nor was he a tail to any comet. He was an American citizen; born free, raised free, and should claim the liberty of speech and action here and elsewhere, and condemn what he disliked, come from what source it might." He treated the "Union" to a full measure of his scorn and contempt.

Mr. Rathbun said, "He hoped the members from Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York, representing two millions of People in one State, two and a half millions in the other, and three millions in the third, would maintain their independence notwithstanding all the assaults they had received. He had been arraigned for going upon the Whig side of the House, and holding conversation with the Whig members. He was not ashamed of this, and held in perfect loathing and contempt the man who would thus question him. This man had deliberately indeed striven to whip in the members of the Democratic party who did not concur with him. This vain, swell-headed member with an impudent and ignorant conceit—the man who was ready to crawl and lick the very dust raised by the men who would tread upon him, was the man who had, in an imperial manner, and most insolently, arraigned others for an independent expression of their opinions. It was such a subject, continued Mr R. that he saw in his mind's eye, a low, vulgar pot-house brawler, and one who was fit for that source only. He could not but despise the man that let himself to such gross ignorance and low morality. This man had scoundrelism dared to assail those who had dared to think and act for themselves. And this man had informed the House that he had made application for the office of Brigadier General. But the President saw he was not fit to be a Brigadier and so he would not appoint him. The gentleman said that scribblers and fools spoke the truth." Well the gentleman was no child and according to his own sentiment, he left the House to say what he was."

In addition to all this, we see that Mr Tibbatts of Kentucky has been very severe on his President, Mr. Polk,—all about Oregon; and this too is explained by the fact that Polk refused to make him Colonel of the new Rifle Regiment. The burden of Sawyer's speech also, which we published lately, was that he could not get offices for his friends —perhaps also for himself. What a noble patriotism animates these Locofocos—the Spoils! the Spoils! the Spoils!

There is a homely old proverb which cannot but have suggested itself to our readers in view of all this.—"When rogues fall out, honest men get their dues."

TO THE EDITOR.

CHATHAM COUNTY, June, 1846.

E J. HALE, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* As the campaign for 1846 is about to open for the election of members to the next General Assembly, and as the Democratic candidate for Governor has mounted the Rail Road as his hobby, no doubt but all his understrappers will mount the same pony. It is necessary that the candidates should all be in possession of a copy of the proceedings, resolutions, and address of the Internal Improvement Convention held in Raleigh in 1838, (if I mistake not,) when and where R M. Saunders presided, and W H Haywood, Robert Strange, and Louis D. Henry and others, figured highly, and signed a memorial to the then Legislature, asking that body to aid the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road to the amount of $500,000; and further, to authorise a loan to the amount of three millions of dollars for different works of Internal Improvements as then laid down. It should further be noticed, that the first Rail Road Company was chartered in this State Petersburg Rail Road, in 1830, and that the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road was chartered in 1835: that if it is to be made a party question, the beginning of it was with the Democrats, for they held the majority until 1838. We want the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill in 1835, as also in 1830, on the Petersburg Road. Now, sir, old documents are dangerous things. Give me those documents, and I can put to shame on the Rail Road question the worst Locofoco demagogue in Chatham, * * * not excepted.

Will you be so good as to give us in your paper a copy of the foregoing documents. There is nothing that you could publish that would be of so much importance to the Whig party this campaign.

This Polk war is very unpopular in this part of the State. It is uppermost in the hearts of the people that the war is unjust, and had Henry Clay been President there would have been none of it. In Chatham county, in the lower regiment, there was only one volunteer, and in the upper only 24, and had the people thought the war just and necessary, there would have been hundreds of volunteers.

I am glad to find that in old Orange Democracy (false,) is fast going by the board. Many Locos are cursing Polk with a looseness,—the Whig ticket is sure. Waddell in the Senate, Mebane, Faucett, Leathers and Stafford in Commons.—Stafford is a new hand at the bellows, but I can assure you he will be a rough customer to the Locos.

The loss of all our pamphlets, documents, &c. by fire, puts it entirely out of our power to comply with the request of our respected correspondent. But we have turned over the files of our paper to embody a few of the well known facts on this subject.

The Internal Improvement Convention of 1833, at Raleigh, was attended, like all other such assemblages, by prominent gentlemen of both parties, *all* earnestly engaged in the effort to do something for the benefit of the State. Among the prominent Locofoco names, we find, Senator Haywood, Judge Strange, L. D. Henry, Judge Daniel, Dr. Watson, Col. Cad. Jones, &c. Mr. Haywood introduced resolutions, which he afterwards embodied as the report of the Committee, recommending *a loan on the faith of the State*, an annual *tax on lands* to pay the interest and one-twentieth of the principal every year till paid; and a subscription of *two-fifths by the State to any* company that might be incorporated.

From that time up to 1838, any number of Rail Road meetings and Conventions were held in various parts of the State, in all of which both parties joined most heartily; for as long as Internal Improvements were popular, our Locofoco friends had no sort of objection to the most active participation in every movement. It is only since some of them have turned out unprofitably, that they affect never to had any thing to do with them, and to have discovered that it was all done by the Whigs.

The great Convention, however, whether we regard the numbers assembled, the great weight of wealth, talent, and character, it embodied, or the magnificence of its schemes, was undoubtedly that which assembled at Raleigh on the 14th of Dec. 1838. The Hon. Romulus M. Saunders presided. 37 Counties were represented by 155 Delegates, among whom, as usual, were a large number of prominent Locofocos, including Messrs. Haywood, Saunders, Henry, &c. &c. and, *mirabile dictu!* we learn from the Register, that Mr. Jas. B. Shepard himself was there taking an active part in favor of the most liberal measures!

From our sketch of the debates, in the Observer of Dec. 19, 1838, we will make a few extracts.—

Mr. W H Haywood, a Delegate from Wilmington, next took the floor, which he occupied altogether for 3 or 4 hours, in a most animated and able, but very diffuse, statement of his views on the whole subject and other matters incidentally connected with it. I can only attempt the merest skeleton of his opinions, regretting that there was no reporter to make notes. He was thoroughly opposed to the creation of a great state debt. Denied that a debt, private or national, was a blessing. All debt is evil. But that we might not stand still, he was for borrowing a small amount, such as would be secured by, and might be borrowed on, a pledge of the Stocks now owned by the State. What are the means of the State? $1,020,000 in Bank Stocks, $600,000 in the Wilmington Rail Road. These would always pay 6 per cent. at least, and be eventual security. Besides these, $350,000 of bonds for Cherokee Lands, and a possibility of receiving 480,000 the balance of the Surplus. These various amounts, making 2½ millions, were enough to try an experiment.

He argued at great length on *the propriety of loaning the State's credit to the Raleigh and Gaston Road, by which nothing would be risked*, the amount being secured by the mortgage of the road. He was next in favor of opening the Neuse to Waynesborough, if to be effected for 1 or 200,000 dollars.

He incidentally argued at much length against the present establishment of Common Schools, the funds being too small to establish them in every neighborhood, and thus the villages, where they are least wanted, being first favored with schools, the whole system would fall into disrepute and ruin.

He next paid a most glowingly eloquent and deserved compliment to the town of Wilmington, whose patriotism had no parallel in the history of Internal Improvements. A few individuals had invested $500,000, some of the persons to the amount of half their fortunes. He was proud to be the representative of such a people. He depicted the advantages of the work, and predicted the return of the expert and import trade to Wilmington. Neither our sister on the North or the South would be able to withhold it.

He next spoke of the Cape Fear and West, and immediately the House resounded with applause, not of gratulating with our delegation, but of course exceedingly gratifying. He was opposed to no work, but deprecated our undertaking too much. He dwelt long and earnestly on the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road, as a great State work. He appealed to his friends from the East, to know what should be done with the $350,000 proceeds of Cherokee lands! Give it to the West! said an Eastern gentleman. He wished the State to subscribe 4-5ths of the two millions necessary to make the road, and was sure, in which I heartily concur with him, that the remainder would be raised by the Cape Fear and West. The State should control the whole. The speech closed with a strong appeal to do something now, and to stand by the Members of the Legislature before their constituents.

Friday Morning, Dec. 14.

When the Convention went into Committee of the Whole this morning, Mr. Alex'r Gaston in the Chair, Judge Saunders took the floor, and delivered a speech, which without disparagement to other able and patriotic addresses, was universally regarded as the most interesting occurrence of the week. It breathed a noble spirit, thoroughly North Carolinian in all its aims, and rebuking, more by its enlarged and liberal views, than by any direct allusion, the sectional and contracted spirit which had been exhibited in some quarters. We regret that we did not make notes of his speech. We were struck, however, with his defence of the Legislature of 1815, of which he was proud to avow himself a member, from the imputation of devising a visionary scheme of improvements. It was that Legislature which adopted the great system projected by Judge Murphy, which, though it had failed then, possessed all the leading features of the improvements ever since urged upon the public mind. In connection with this, he paid a high compliment to the memory of Judge Murphy. It was that Legislature also which authorized the Statute of Washington, which, though now a mass of ruin, was still a monument of the State's patriotism and liberality. It was that Legislature, too, which took under the State's charge the daughter of a Blakeley and the son of a Forsyth. He closed his speech with a series of resolutions, (those finally adopted, with some modifications, by the Convention,) proposing a recommendation to the Legislature, to lend the faith of the State to the Raleigh and Gaston Road, on receiving a mortgage of the road, to enable it to borrow on favorable terms, $500,000, to complete that road; to subscribe FOUR-FIFTHS to the Cape Fear and Yadkin road; two-fifths to a road from Raleigh to Fayetteville, FOUR-FIFTHS for a road from Beaufort to Waynesborough; FOUR-FIFTHS for opening Nag's Head Inlet; two-fifths for a road from Raleigh to Waynesborough; a survey of the Neuse from Newbern to Waynesborough; and two-fifths to a Turnpike Company from Raleigh by Hillsborough to Greensborough. His speech was repeatedly cheered.

Mr. Henry of Fayetteville next spoke, mainly on the advantages of the Cape Fear River and the Rail Road to the West. He supported Judge Saunders's proposition.

A Committee was appointed to present these resolutions, with a memorial praying that their recommendations may be carried into effect, to the Legislature. Gen Saunders was Chairman of that Committee. He wrote a long Memorial, which he was permitted to read in great form at the bar of the House. This was on the 20th December; and, whether it was owing to the speech and lobbying of Mr. Haywood, or the "Classic English" of Gen. Saunders, we know not, but on the 31st, the bill for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, lending that Company the faith of the State for $500,000, passed the Senate, by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Albright, *Baker*, Biddle, *Bunting*, Carson, Cherry, Davidson, Dockery, *Fox*, Foy of Carteret and Jones, Franklin, *Hankins*, *Hill*, *Henry*, Holt, Melchor, Morehead, Moore, Moody, Montgomery, Myers, Redding, *Rahan*, Ribelin, Shepard, Speed, Spruill, Taylor, Williams of Beaufort, and *Whitaker*—30.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, *Arrington*, *Cooper*, *Edwards*, *Etheridge*, *Exum*, *Foy* of Onslow, Harper, *Houlder*, *Kerr*, *Melvin*, Moye, *McDiarmid*, *Reid*, *Reinhardt*, Sharp, *Williams* of Person, and *Wilson*—18.

Locos in *Italic*. So it appears that eight Locos voted *for* the bill, and four Whigs against it.—It could not have passed without the Locofoco votes.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hoke supported the whole scheme, in an animated speech. It passed that House by a vote of 54 to 52. We have not the yeas and nays at hand, but 14 out of the 54 who voted for it were Locofocos, including Col. Hoke.

THE RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL ROAD.—The Locofoco papers are especially careful to keep from their readers the official statement of their party friends, the President and Treasurer of the Rail Road, showing that the Road has made a clear gain of upwards of $12,000 in the last five months. That statement would rather conflict with Mr. Shepard's abuse of Gov. Graham for purchasing the road.

They are equally and most judiciously silent about Mr. Shepard's "Bill for the Relief of the People," and about his votes in the Internal Improvement Convention of 1838. They are endeavoring to elect him by *falsehood and fraud*, as Polk was elected President.

THE PEACE WITH ENGLAND.—It is exceedingly gratifying to all good Whigs to find that the settlement of the Oregon Question in the exact mode always desired by the Whig party, is ascertained by the Locofoco party to be so overwhelmingly popular, that they are racking their brains to find a plausible pretext for giving all the credit of the adjustment to Mr. Polk. How inconsistent this is with the vile slang with which we and all other Whig papers were saluted, of being "British Whigs," "enemies to our country," &c because we advocated that very compromise, the public cannot fail to see. And it would cover any other than a Locofoco Editor with shame and confusion, now to applaud in Mr. Polk what they so denounced in us.

Besides the extracts which we have heretofore made from the Union, see the following from the Richmond Enquirer:—

"The Whigs denounced the President for rejecting arbitration in the Oregon controversy. Was he not right in refusing it? Had he accepted it the controversy would have run on for years, irritating both nations, and possibly leading to an explosion. By leaving it to the 'sense of justice' of the two countries, the difficulty has been speedily settled upon fair terms, to the satisfaction and permanent peace of England and the United States. Will the Whigs pretend to take from Mr. Polk also the credit of wisely refusing arbitration?"

This would have been a very plausible argument, if the President had not, in his annual message, emphatically declared that negotiation was at an end. If "no terms that we ought to accept" could be procured by negotiation, and he refused to arbitrate, what alternative was there but war?

But the National Intelligencer still more effectually knocks in the head this absurd pretension of merit in Mr. Polk, by the following statement—

"We consider ourselves as having ascertained, distinctly, the terms on which the now-accepted proposition of Great Britain, her wise and good-tempered *ultimatum*, was referred to the Senate. The matter being now concluded, the past enlarges, though they are not formally revealed, are yet very generally understood. We can venture to say, then, that when the documents come to be published, it will be found that the PRESIDENT, in his Message submitting to the SENATE the project of the treaty, informed them *that his own views, expressed in his previous Messages, remain UNchanged*; which views, it will be recollected, were, that our title to the whole of Oregon was "clear and unquestionable," "not to be abandoned without a sacrifice of national honor and interest," and should be "firmly maintained." He will be found, we are confident, after thus signifying his own entire dissent from the terms of the proposed treaty, to have added, that, *if the Senate shall not counsel him to accept the offered terms, or if they shall decline advising him, he will reject the proposition.*

"It will, then, we have no doubt, prove to be the fact that the President entirely disapproved the treaty, and, in effect, transferred to the Senate the responsibility of concluding it. Are not, then, that responsibility and the praise 'to go together?' We opine that they must and will, maugre all the efforts of the Fifty-forties.

"Should the Subtreasury be strangled—as it now probably may—will his flatters not extol the President for that event? Or should the Tariff be saved from destruction, will they not—at least in Pennsylvania—glorify the fact as altogether his great deed, and both facts as amazing triumphs over the Whigs?"

NEGLECT OF THE ARMY.—During the six weeks which have elapsed since the news of the glorious victories of our Army reached Washington, only one officer (Gen. Taylor) has been nominated to the Senate for promotion! In the mean time, thirty-three officers have been appointed to the new Rifle Regiment, all but one of them from private life, and that one not in the battles on the Rio Grande! Yet again, the Union of the 29th, contains a list of 11 new officers with the rank of Major, and 45 with the rank of Captain, *all taken from private life*, just nominated and confirmed in the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Departments!

If the appointments to the Rifle Regiment astonished and mortified the brave men who perilled their lives in battle, (as it seems they did,) what will they think of this new instance of cold neglect?

All these 56 new appointments are given to citizens of the following States:—

Illinois	10	Mississippi	3
Kentucky	8	Arkansas	2
Ohio	8	Alabama	2
Tennessee	7	Georgia	2
Indiana	7	Texas	2
Missouri	4	Louisiana	1

North Carolina and all the other fifteen States, *None.*

NORTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS.—134 volunteers have come forward in Duplin county.

In McDowell county, a Company of 81.

WELL DONE SAMPSON!—We have already mentioned that between two and three hundred volunteers offered their services in Sampson. We now learn that 64 of the number volunteered out of one Company—that of Capt. HARDY ROYALL.

GEN. GAINES.—The President has ordered a Court of Inquiry, to investigate the conduct of Gen. Gaines, on four several points, all having reference to his calls for volunteers. The Court consists of Brevet Brig. Gens. Brady and Brooke and Col. Crane; and they are ordered to report the facts and their opinion thereon.

Such a Court is preliminary to a Court Martial, should it be deemed necessary to have one.

LOOK OUT FOR COUNTERFEITS.—The counterfeit $4 Notes on the Bank of the State of North Carolina are still seen occasionally. One was received here last week in a letter from Augusta, Georgia.

The Merchants' Bank of Cheraw has declared a dividend of four per cent. for the last six months.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The Communication of "B. A. H." mentions names and contains personal remarks and allusions, which it would not be proper for us to publish anonymously.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 29th, the bill to reduce and graduate the price of the public lands was debated. The bill proposes to reduce the prices from $1 25 per acre to $1 for those which have been 5 years in market unsold, to 75 cents, 50 cents, and 25 cents, for those which have been in market for longer periods, and to give to the States in which they lie all lands which have been in market for 40 years. Messrs. Calhoun, Dayton and Johnson of Md. opposed the bill; and Mr. Breese supported it.

On Tuesday, nothing of importance.

On Wednesday, on motion of Mr. Cameron of Penn., the Secretary of War was requested to report the names of all officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, killed, wounded, or missing, in the battles on the Rio Grande, with their age, occupation, and place of birth.

A resolution was adopted, 26 to 18, after a long debate, (in which the speakers were very severe on the Patent Office Statistical and Agricultural Reports,) requiring the Commissioner of Patents to confine his Reports hereafter to business relating to Patents alone.

On Thursday, the whole day was devoted to the bill to retrocede the City and County of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, to the State of Virginia, which was finally *passed*, 32 to 14, and now needs only the President's signature to become a law. It provides for a vote of the people on the question, the majority to determine whether the law shall be carried into effect or not.

The Senate adjourned to Monday

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, nine speeches were delivered on the Tariff, the House sitting till 7 o'clock.

On Tuesday, nine speeches on the Tariff.

On Wednesday, twenty speeches were delivered on the Tariff, the House sitting from 10 A. M. till Midnight. Among the speakers were Messrs. Barringer and Daniel of N. C.

On Thursday, the House met at 9 o'clock, and six more speeches were delivered on the Tariff.—At 2 o'clock, according to previous arrangement, the debate ceased, and the Committee of the Whole commenced voting on the vast number of amendments offered, and so continued until ½ past 6, when the House adjourned. Among the votes taken, were three, deciding, by large majorities, that the articles of salt, coffee, and tea, shall be free of duty. A new schedule of articles was formed, embracing a long list, with a rate of duty of 40 per cent. ad valorem. All these amendments have to be considered and voted on in the House, where the Yeas and Nays will be taken, (they are never taken in Committee of the Whole.)

NO SMALL POX IN CHATHAM.—The rumors of the existence of this disease in Chatham County, we are happy to say, are entirely unfounded. Besides satisfactory verbal and written assurances, we have the following, addressed to the Editor of the Carolinian, and signed, as will be seen, by ten of the most respectable citizens of Pittsborough, including four Physicians:—

PITTSBOROUGH, June 30, 1846.

Dear Sir: In your paper of the 24th instant, we see an Editorial article, in which you mention that you have received a letter from Pittsborough, stating that there are a number of cases of the Small Pox in that town and Chatham county. No case of Small Pox has existed in this town the present year, nor at any former period since our residence or recollection. We therefore respectfully ask of you the *author* of the letter you received from this place giving you the intelligence, which will afford us a fair opportunity of setting every thing right relative to the unfounded report. This request we have no doubt you will cheerfully grant. We remain yours, very respectfully,

HENRY A. LONDON,
JNO. HARMAN,
JO. RAMSEY,
WILL T. HORNE,
A. TORRENCE,
S. McLENAHAN,
GREEN WOMACK,
M. HANKS,
ISAAC HALL,
JOHN T. DAVIS.

Our own information authorizes us to add, that, though the above denial is confined to Pittsborough, it is equally applicable to Chatham County. There is no such disease in the county.

A letter from Anson county says,

"Considerable sickness in some parts of Anson. Four of Mr. Elias Fort's white family have died within a few days with a fever which seems to be uncontrollable by our physicians. The deaths are quite sudden."

DESTRUCTIVE RAINS.—On Tuesday night last, one of the heaviest rains ever recollected fell in Virginia, the District of Columbia, Maryland, &c. Many Bridges were washed away, Rail Roads damaged, Wheat and Hay crops washed off, and growing crops destroyed.

The report of the great fire at St. John's, N. B., is confirmed. Two-thirds of the city have been destroyed, 12,000 persons rendered houseless, three persons killed, and loss of property estimated at a million of pounds sterling.

MR. BUCHANAN—*Singular Revelation.*—In the speech of Mr. Pollock of Pennsylvania, on the Tariff, on the 27th ult. he said—

"He had personally attended a large public meeting in his own portion of the State, and had heard that assembly addressed by Pennsylvania's talented and favorite son, James Buchanan. Knowing, as Mr. P. did, the course which the canvass had taken in that State, and being aware that Mr Buchanan must be well acquainted with the opinions of both candidates, having been long intimately acquainted with them, he had felt great curiosity and interest to hear what the gentleman would say; and when he stated what it was, he did not mean to be understood as assailing the motives of Mr. Buchanan. He knew and esteemed him as an honorable and an upright man; but here no charity came to his aid, and he was forced to conclude that Mr. Buchanan had been deceived. However that might be, he certainly, did state on that occasion that he had served in Congress both with Mr. Clay and Mr. Polk; that he was personally intimate with them both; and was well acquainted with their opinions; and *he then went on to declare that James K. Polk was a better tariff man than Henry Clay, and that he believed the tariff of 1842 would be safer in Mr. Polk's hands than it would in Mr. Clay's.* [Great sensation; voices: "Did you hear that." "Did you hear him say so?" "Is that possible?"]

Mr. P. repeated the statement. *He had heard Mr. Buchanan use these words.*

Mr. Foster here interposed and put a question to Mr. Pollock, not very distinctly heard by the Reporter, but understood to be whether Mr. Buchanan had stated this on his own personal knowledge, or whether he had attempted to prove it from the speeches of Mr. Clay, in which he professed to have abandoned the doctrine of protection and every thing else?

Mr. Pollock admitted that Mr. Buchanan had referred to the speeches and letters of Mr. Clay, but added that that gentleman had been very careful to withhold the letters of Mr. Clay, in which he declared himself in favor of the tariff of '42 and opposed to its repeal.

Mr. P. said that he did not mention these things with any view to cast injurious imputations on the Democratic party, but only to show how perfectly it was understood that the people of Pennsylvania were in favor of a protective tariff, and that this was not confined to the Whig party. On the electioneering banners of the Democratic party were inscribed these words, "Polk and the Tariff of '42." On others were these words, "Polk, Dallas, Texas, Oregon, and the Tariff of '42." A strange medley indeed, and what did we see now? Oregon, which at that day extended to 54° 40′, had now shrunk to 49°; Texas was in the Union; Mr. Polk was President; Mr. Dallas was Vice President, and the tariff of '42 was on the eve of being repealed. So much for mottoes on the Democratic banners. And, in proof that it was not the Whigs only who were in favor of protection, Mr. P. went on to state that in a procession formed by the Democrats on a great political occasion, the banner borne before them contained these words, "James K. Polk and the Tariff of '42—we dare the Whigs to repeal it." [A laugh.] And now he would submit the question to his Democratic friends whether they considered the tariff of '44 in danger of being repealed by Whig votes?

By this Morning's Mail.

WASHINGTON, July 4.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The bill for the reduction of the Duties on the importation of Foreign Goods and Manufactures *has passed the House of Representatives.* The majority on the final passage of the bill was nineteen votes; exhibiting a combined effect of Executive influence and Party Drill, against the undoubted wishes of the People, and, as we suppose, against their actual instructions to a portion at least of those Representatives who composed the majority on the final vote, such as has rarely been witnessed even in the popular branch of Congress.

Tea and Coffee, the objects without which no advantage to the revenue can rationally be expected from the passage of this bill, were struck out of it by acclamation; but, to secure the votes of the Democracy of the Empire State, (indispensable to the passage of the bill,) a duty of *twenty per cent. upon the value* has been laid upon the article of Salt, the most indispensible of all the necessaries of life, without the daily use of which the *poorest* man in the country would be unable to keep body and soul together. An examination of the proceedings of yesterday, and of the Yeas and Nays on the several questions, will show that this duty probably would not have passed the House, could the bill for stripping American Manufactures of their present protection have been passed without it. So that the majority may almost literally be said to have been procured, as children in the nursery are told that birds are caught, by sprinkling salt upon their tails.

The bill, having passed the House of Representatives, has now to undergo consideration in the Senate. What its reception there will be, we have no means of judging. Whatever its ultimate fate may be, the ninety-five Representatives of the People who have manfully battled against it in the House of Representatives are entitled to the thanks of the friends of Home Industry all over the United States, as well of those who till the soil as of those who prepare its products for market.

One effect of the passage of the Tariff bill in the House of Representatives will be to prolong the Session of Congress to an indefinite length. Had the bill been rejected, the session would, in all probability, have ended on this day fortnight.

National Intelligencer.

WELL, WELL, WELL! "*White folks is mighty uncertain,*" as Cuffee says. Brinkerhoff, and McDowell, and Rathbun, and a number of their Ohio and New York Locofoco associates, *actually voted for the new bill*, after all their bitter denunciations of it and its authors and the Administration! They were whipped in or bought in, it matters not much which. As to Brinkerhoff, the poor creature did the same thing on the Texas question. He made a violent speech *against* annexation, and then voted *for* it. Besides the scorn of Judge Wick, and the imputation of sordid motives by the Union, he was taunted with this Texas vote and speech in the House, and compared to "a little, mangy, fox-eared dog, tied by a tow string to the tail of a cart, bracing his fore paws and scratching gravel as though dragged along much against his will. But, (said his tormentor,) he must come! About five o'clock to-morrow you will see Brinkerhoff pulling back and tearing up the dust just like that unfortunate quadruped."

And after all this, Brinkerhoff voted for the bill! Well, we can only say that he is a Locofoco, and no mistake.

Only one Whig, (Mr. Hilliard of Ala.) voted for the bill. All the rest of the majority were Locos. Of the votes against the bill, 72 were Whigs, 6 Native Americans, and 17 Locos. Of the Locos, 11 are from Pennsylvania, 4 from New York, and 2 from New Jersey. Not one of the Ohio Locos voted against the bill! The N. C. Delegation voted politically, all the Locos for, all the Whigs against it.

In the House, the duty on Salt was stricken out, by a vote of 115 to 92; but, finding that the bill could not pass without the votes of the New York Locos, which could not be had unless protection was extended to their Salt, the House reinsed, 104 to 105, to put Salt in the list of free articles, and so it went of necessity into the list of articles taxed 20 per cent.

The Fishing Bounties also, (which had been stricken out,) were retained to secure the Locofoco votes from New England.

The Union says the bill will produce 28 millions of net revenue. We shall see.

There is a rumor that a new compromise of the Tariff question is agitated between Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Webster, and Mr. Benton, and that Mr. Webster has gone to the north with a view to arrange it with the manufacturers.

P. S. We see by the Cheraw Gazette, that the citizens of Bennettsville, (through C. W. Dudley, Esq.) invite Delegates from North and South Carolina to a rail road meeting at that place on the 20th inst.

The announcement, says the New York Journal of Commerce, (which appears to be authentic,) that three ships of the line have been ordered to be get in readiness for active service, viz: the Pennsylvania, 120, at Norfolk, the North Carolina, at that port, and the Ohio at Boston, naturally suggests the idea that a heavy bombardment is contemplated, and that there is only one fortress on the Mexican coast where such a force, in addition to several large frigates now in the Gulf, could be required.

The Mecklenburg Jeffersonian amuses itself with our statement that a Democrat in this town declared to us his intention to vote for Graham, for reasons which he gave. He says, if we'll "just watch that Democrat on the day of election, we'll see the biggest Shepard vote go into the box from his hands that ever was dreampt of." Now we confess that in general this would be a correct conclusion. Not so however in this case. The gentleman alluded to requires no watching. *But he will keep his word.*

The Jeffersonian also consoles itself with the idea that our Chatham correspondent is no Democrat in Chatham. There he is mistaken again. But we will let election day tell for itself.

THE RALEIGH STAR.—The Editor of the Star proposes, if he is encouraged by the addition of a few hundred subscribers, to procure for the Editorial department one of the ablest writers in the State, to enlarge the paper, and print it on new type. We would suggest to our friend of the Star, to carry into effect his improvements first, and the subscribers will reward his enterprize.

The Camanche Chiefs and warriors, to the number of about 40, have arrived in Washington, where they excite much curiosity. They represent fourteen tribes.

There it stands, &c.—Mr. Fraley, Locofoco candidate for the Senate in Rowan, speaking in opposition to the Penitentiary, said that it would exceed in cost the estimates which have been made. He declared it was a Whig project to impose taxes on "we poor farmers." That it would be like the Capitol, which was estimated to cost only $100,000;—and, said he, "fellow citizens, it cost the State over five hundred thousand dollars; and now *there it stands exposed to the weather.*" Wonder if the old gentleman wants a clap-board shed over it?—*Salisbury Watchman.*

At Bristol, the other day, a thief stole twenty-eight wedding rings from a shop window, and got clear off. The jeweller's imprecation upon him was terrific, to wit —a wish that he might get a wife with every ring!

A Son Older than his Father.—It is stated that a lady living near Berlin, in Prussia, who has only attained the age of 103 years, has just contracted a fourth marriage with a youth of 70. But the cream of the joke is, that among the children which the bride brought to her new husband was a boy of 82.

THE Subscriber will be glad to settle as many accounts as possible during the present month.

E J HALE.

July 7, 1846.

Dr. D. Jayne: Dear Sir—My little son when about two months old, was seized with a *bowel complaint.* It continued for two weeks without intermission, and notwithstanding the remedies prescribed by a respectable physician, we gave up the child a victim, as we supposed, to a fatal disease. But I providentially heard of "Jayne's Carminative," as an effectual cure for bowel complaint; and immediately despatched a messenger to a town seventeen miles off for a bottle. By the use of this medicine, in less than thirty-six hours the disease was checked; and by its continued use for a few days the child was restored to perfect health. Shortly after this, there occurred a similar case in one of the families of my congregation. I prescribed "Jayne's Carminative," and the result was a speedy cure.

The same child, owing to exposure, when recently coming up the Ohio, was attacked by that horrible malady, CROUP. We landed in the night at Beaver Point, and when our fears were alarmed lest the hoarse, sepulchral cough was the forerunner of death, we gave him a teaspoonful of your Expectorant, and applied some liniment to the throat and breast; and before many minutes the hoarseness was gone, the child breathed freely and slept sweetly. Owing to these circumstances it cannot be wondered at why I have so high an opinion of your medicines, and why I advise every family to keep them on hand, ready for any emergency.

Respectfully yours,
ARTHUR B. BRADFORD.
Pastor of the Presb. Church, Darlington, Pa.

Dr. Jayne: Dear Sir—Having used in my family, for eight years, your Carminative Balsam, I deem it due to yourself and the public to state that I have uniformly found it efficient in relieving and removing the complaints for which it is intended. I am strongly opposed to all quackery, but touching the above medicine, "I have testified that which *I do know*," and that which *I have experienced.*

Respectfully yours,
JOHN C. HARRISON,
Pastor of Baptist Church, Bordentown, N. J.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
July 2, 1846. 18-3w

MARRIED,

In this town, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Gilchrist, Col. ELIJAH FULLER to Miss MARY ANN McKAY, daughter of the late Dr. Edward McKay.

In Anson county, on the 28th ult., by John Smith, Esq., Mr. LEMUEL BIRMINGHAM to Miss JARVA, daughter of Rev. Theophilus Hopgood.

In Lexington, N. C., on the 24th ult., by the Rev. A. D. Montgomery, J. M. LEACH, Attorney at Law, to Miss ELIZA LEWIS, daughter of the Rev. A. D. Montgomery.

In Dinwiddie county, Va., on Thursday, the 25th inst., by the Rev. Ishom E. Hargrave, Mr. JOHN J. ALSTON, of North Carolina, to Miss MARY M. CLARK, of Va.

DIED,

In this county, on the 28th ult, Mrs. ANN McALISTER, consort of Alexander McAlister, in the 55th year of her age.

At Elliottsville, in this county, on the 26th ult., Mr. THOMAS W. PEYTON, aged about 47.

In Moore County, on the 19th ult., at the residence of Rev. E. Phillips, ELI P., son of B. S. and Susan Maria Allen, of Montgomery county, aged one year and six months.

Bright, early, transient, chasie as morning dew,
It sparkled, was exhaled, and went to Heaven.

At his residence in Rutherford county a few days since, Gen JOHN CARSON, at an advanced age, formerly a member of the State Legislature.

In Montgomery, Ala., on the 25th ult., DANIEL ERWIN, infant son of H. W. and E. L. Watson, aged 10 months and 7 days.

In Hillsborough, on the 29th ult., Mrs. MARGARET WALLS, aged 99. In Orange, on the 25th, Mr JAMES THOMPSON, aged 80. Also, on the 24 ult., Mr. WILLIAM CHAMBERS, aged about 60.

In Wilmington, on the 27th ult., of bilious congestive fever, Miss SERELIA ANN NORTHROP, aged 16 years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JULY 7

Brandy, peach,	1 00	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto. apple,	45 a 55	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon,	7½	Oats,	40 a 45
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	6½ a 7½	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 10
Corn,	85 a 90	Salt, bu.,	45 a 50
Candles, E. F.,	13 a 15	Ditto. sack,	81½ a 2
Flour,	5 a 5½	Wheat,	90 a 95
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	40 a 42
Pork,	5 a 5½	Beeswax,	27 a 28
Peas,	60 a 70	Rags	1½ a 2

REMARKS.—No change in prices of Produce or Goods. But little produce coming to market. Business very dull.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Some sales of Turpentine in the early part of the week at $2 40 for Virgin, and $2 for Yellow Dip. It afterwards fell to 2 12½ to 2 30 for Virgin, and 1 75 to 1 90 for Yellow. Nothing doing in Spirits, Rosin, or Tar. Timber 3 50 to 5 50. Lumber 6 00 to 10 50. Shingles 2 00 to 2 50.—Fayetteville Flour (super.) has advanced to 5 50 by lots

POETRY.

THE BUILDERS.

By Henry W. Longfellow.

[illegible]
[illegible] of Time;
[illegible] great,
[illegible] of rhyme.

Nor pile [illegible]
Each thing in its place is best;
And what seems but idle show
Strengthens and supports the rest.

For the structure that we raise,
Time is with materials filled;
Our to-days and yesterdays
Are the blocks with which we build.

Truly shape and fashion these;
Leave no yawning gaps between;
Think not, because no man sees,
Such things will remain unseen.

In the elder days of Art,
Builders wrought with greatest care
Each minute and unseen part;
For the gods see every where.

Let us do our work as well,
Both the unseen and the seen;
Make the [illegible] where gods may dwell,
Beautiful, entire and clean.

Else our lives are incomplete,
Standing in these walls of Time,
Broken stairways, where the feet
Stumble as they seek to climb.

Build to-day, then, strong and sure,
With a firm and ample base;
And ascending and secure
Shall to-morrow find its place.

Thus alone can we attain
To those turrets, where the eye
Sees the world as one vast plain
And one boundless reach of sky.

Encouraging the Rising Generation.—At a recent examination of a district school, in Maine, among the visitors was the worthy and very eccentric Parson B., who after asking many questions, calculated to show the proficiency of the scholars, expressed his gratification in no measure terms, and exhorted them to persevere. "My young friends," said he, "persevere and you cannot fail of success; some of you may yet make Washingtons Franklins, or Websters,—*all of you can take Polks!*"

Encourage Home Manufactures.

Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

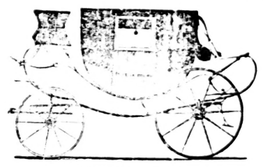
Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1846.



NEW *Carriage Repository.*

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say

Coaches, Coachees, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys.

Of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to produce the best materials and style, suiting country & town. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has opened a GUNSMITH SHOP at the foot of Haymount, next door to C. R. Jones's Store, where he intends carrying on making and repairing guns, pistols, and locks of all kinds. Also, repairing dwelling house locks, keys, spring bolts, knobs, umbrellas, parasols, canes, andirons, pocket knives, &c.

N. B. People from the country can have their work done by bringing it with them to town; they can have it repaired for their return.

All work done in good order at short notice.

E. A. HARPER.

May 4, 1846. 9tf

Rowand's Tonic Mixture, Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Gray's Ointment,

For sale at the Bookstore of

E. J. HALE

Sept. 22.

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

Children's Toy Books

For sale at the Bookstore of

E. J. HALE.

J. & T. WADDILL

OFFER for Cash, in exchange for Produce, or to punctual customers on time,

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
340 casks Lime,
100 bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,
50 bbls. Prime and Mess Pork,
50 hhds. new crop Molasses,
50 bbls. Mackerel,
5000 lbs Bacon and Lard,
1 cask old Cider Vinegar,
80 boxes Fayetteville Mould Candles,
4 hhds. Sugar,
25 bags Rio Coffee,
25 kegs Nails,
Pepper, Spice, &c. &c.

They will receive and forward all Goods sent to their care, and are prepared to receive in Store or for shipment, all kinds of Produce, and will attend to all Commission Business entrusted to them, faithfully and punctually.

☞ On Consignment, a small lot of 7 year old PEACH BRANDY.

Fayetteville, June 1, 1846. 13-tf

Indemnity against Loss or Damage by FIRE!

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE Company, having been incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purposes of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to Insure their fellow-citizens throughout the United States against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Goods and Merchandise, and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted with such fairness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

☞ The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any further information that may be desired by those who wish to Insure.

JAS. MARTINE, Agent, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1845. 75-tf

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR

MALLETT & HUSKE.

April 20. 7tf

New Spring and Summer GOODS.

MALLETT & HUSKE

HAVE just received their **Spring and Summer supply of GOODS,** consisting of

Sup'r black Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; black Satin Vesting; Plaid ditto; Valencia ditto, Prints; Chambary Gingham; Organdie ditto; Scotch ditto; Printed Lawns; Black ditto; Gingham Lawn; Apron; French Bombazine; Bishop Lawn; Book, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; Cambrics; Linen Lawn; Irish Linen; B. E. and Russia Diaper; 10-4 Linen Sheeting; H. Sackback; Gambroons; Linen Drill; Stockinet; Wellington Cords; Brown Linen; Paper Cambric; col'd ditto; Rich Plaid; Frenkin Cottonades; Mosquito Netting; Canvass and Padding; Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats; Lawn Bonnets; Straw and Willow dog Boots and Shoes

—ALSO—

Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Rio, Java and Manilla Coffee, Hyson and Black Tea; Pepper, Spice and Ginger; No. 3 Mackerel; No. 1 Salmon; Cheese in boxes.

March 23. 3tf

Life Insurance.

CAPITAL $2,500,000.

The Insured entitled to participation of Profits in both European and American policies.

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society, London.

U. S. BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS.

(OFFICE 74 WALL STREET.)

New York.

Jacob Harvey, Esq. Cl'n. George Bate'ay, Esq.
John J. Palmer, Esq. Saml S. Howland, Esq.
Jonathan Goodhue, Esq. Gotham A. Wort'n, Esq.
James Boorman, Esq. Samuel M. Fox, Esq.

Philadelphia.

Clement C. Biddle, Esq. Louis A. Godey, Esq.
Sears C. Walker, Esq. Geo. Rex Graham, Esq.

J. LEANDER STARR, Manager and General Agent for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Bankers.—The Merchants' Bank of New York.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1845. 54tf

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 15 cents, cash.

September 1, 1845. 75tf

DESIRABLE GOODS.

W. McINTYRE

OFFERS for sale, Irish Linens and Sheetings; brown and bleach'd Sheetings and Sheet ings; ribbed, striped, brown, and white Linen Drilling; Marseilles and Valencia Vestings; Crotona Cloth; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Georgia Negro Cloths; Bed Ticks; Apron Checks; cotton Hdkfs; Calicoes; Ginghams; Gingham Lawns; silk, worsted, and cotton Bayorines; Bombazines; Alpaccas; silk Berage and Berage Scarfs; lawn, purge, and flag Hdkfs; Gloves; Hose; Ribbons; silk Fringe and Gimps; sewing Silk; Haworth's spool Cotton, and Marshall's patent Thread.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Pocket and pen Knives; Knives and Forks; Carvers and Steels; table and tea Spoons; Scissors; Pins; Needles; Sheep Shears; Reap Hooks; Scythe Blades; Drawing Knives; Cooper's Adze; Howels; Compasses; Axes; Vices; hand Saws; Chisels; Augers, carpenters' brass knob Locks; stock, chest, till, and drawer Locks; cast steel, mill, and crosscut Saws; Pots, Ovens, and Skillets; single Oven Lids, so you may make your old Ovens as good as new.

—ALSO—

35 BBLS. MESS AND PRIME PORK.

Fayetteville, May 12, 1846. 10-6m

NEW BOOKS.

ALISON'S Miscellanies; Wilson's do; Chronicles of Pineville, by the author of Major Jones's Courtship, 50 cents; Count Julian, or the last days of the Goth, by Simms, 40; Life of Margaret Catchpole, 25; Fremont's Exploring Expedition to Oregon, California, &c., 25; Ledbe's Animal Chemistry, 25; Pictorial Life of Washington, of Jackson, of Napoleon, of Franklin, 75 cents each; Yankee Stories, by the author of Sam Slick, 50; Dow, Jr's, Patent Sermons, 1 30; Language of Flowers; Oxford Bibles; &c.

E. J. HALE.

THE LIFE OF

GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT,

BY Edward D. Mansfield, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio. In one volume, 12mo., fine Muslin Binding.

Just received, price $1 25, and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Also, a large Lithographic print of Gen. Scott, price $1.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1846.

Archibald S. McMillan *vs.* John Biggs.

Petition for Sale and Division of a Slave.

IT appearing to the Court, that John Biggs, the Defendant in this case, does not reside within the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said John Biggs to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in August next, and then and there plead, answer, or demur to this Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of May, A. D. 1846, and of American Independence the 70th year.

SDH. HOWELL, *C. C. C.*

Issued 17th June, 1846. 16-6w

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY.

REV. PROFESSOR MORGAN, Principal, and Teacher of the Latin, Greek and English Languages; Mathematics and Philosophy; Mental and Moral Science.

Mrs. MARIA MORGAN, Vice Principal.

Miss L. D. SALISBURY, Teacher of the French, Italian and Spanish Languages; Drawing and Oil Painting.

Miss L. M. BROWN, Assistant Teacher in the higher Studies, and ornamental branches.

Mr. CHARLES PETERSILIE, Teacher of Music on the Piano, Guitar and Organ; also the Teacher of Vocal Music.

The Term of 23 weeks will open on July 2d. Expenses $75—$80 paid in advance. Music on Piano $20. A foreign language $10. Drawing $10. Oil Painting $20.

As the number of Boarding Pupils is limited to 35, early application should be made for those who are preparing to enter Edgeworth.

June 19, 1846. 16-4wpd

NEW GOODS.

H. LEETE

IS NOW RECEIVING a beautiful selection of **Spring and Summer GOODS,** which he is prepared to sell as low as can be purchased in this market. Amongst his assortment may be found,—

Blue, black, invisible green, and brown broad Cloths; a great variety of Cassimeres and Vestings, latest styles; Gambroon; cotton and linen Drillings; Kentucky Jeans; Cottonades; brown Linen, &c.; Silks; Alpacas; Bombazines; worsted and crape Balzorines; embr'd Grenadines; Lawns; twilled, embr'd, and plain Ginghams; second and full mourning goods; Prints, (all qualities and pieces; Collars; Chemzettes; Scarfs; and cotton silk Hose; pink, blue, and blue-black Crape; crape Lisse; swiss and jaconet Muslins; col'd and black Fringes; Paris Cord; Shawls; black and white lace Veils; short and long Gloves; grass and corded Skirts; Edgings; swiss and jaconet Insertings; Shirtings; 4-4 and 10-4 Sheetings; silk Buttons; Barege; Palm Leaf, Leghorn, Panama, and Fur Hats; lawn, straw, silk, florence, lace, and gimp Bonnets; a large assortment of Artificials, Boquets, and Wreaths; Shades and Parasols; Umbrellas; Boots and Shoes; Family Groceries; and many articles not enumerated.

March 24, 1846. 3-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

BRADLEY'S Sermons, Luther on Galatians; Barder's Village Sermons; Ellsworth's Patent Office Report; Scott's Notes, complete for 8 vols.; Vols. 5, 6, 10, and 11 Harper's Miscellany, consisting of Darwin's Voyage of a Naturalist; Parrot's Journey to Ararat; Kenrick's Oriental Trials; Nos. 50, 52, 55, 59, 60 vol. and 62 of Waverley and Peterson's Library of Choice Reading, viz: Keats' Poetical Works; Bremer's Neighbors; Miss Edgeworth's Tales; Journey from Cornhill to Cairo; Harriet Taylor; Tales of Fashionable Life; Lafitte; Pilot, &c. &c. Just rec'd

May 5th E. J. HALE.

GREATER

"Reduction in the expenses of getting goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville, to the interior of North Carolina."

THE MERCHANTS'

Steam Boat Company,

Of Fayetteville, N. C.,

TAKE this opportunity to inform Merchants and others supplying goods by the way of the above named places, that they have made arrangements in Wilmington, to have all goods addressed to their care in that place, forwarded through, FREE OF ALL CHARGES FOR STORAGE, DRAYAGE, WHARFAGE AND COMMISSIONS, when the goods are in hand to pay freight to Wilmington, which must be per cent. on the freight but will not be charged.

And they further inform the public, that having spacious Warehouses on the bank of the river at Fayetteville, they will receive, and forward all goods to Wilmington, that may arrive by this line, FREE OF CHARGE OF COMMISSION. Goods can be stored at the river at a considerable saving of drayage, or to town, as shippers may wish.

This Company mention in connection with the above, that the line of Boats they have long and favorably known as safe and expeditious carriers on this river, and they hope to be so known for a long time to come.

And they remark, further, that this Company's freight, as well as that by the Cape Fear, is exempt from Wharfage, and that all the expenses of landing their Boats, and keeping them securely ARE PREPAID, AND WILL FOLLOW UP, and every exertion will be made for shipping goods by any other Company on the Cape Fear River.

The Boat Masters of this Company are authorized themselves of the same goods in Wilmington, as they are ordered alike for them as for Merchants of the interior.

Address all goods and letters to The Merchants' Steam Boat Co., at Wilmington and Fayetteville.

THOS S. LUTTERLOH,
E. J. LILLY,
J. WADDILL, Jr.,
HENRY LILLY,
J. D. WILLIAMS,
H. L. MAYNARD,
Merchants' Steam Boat Company.

March 10, 1846. 1-tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO THE POOR.

This medicine has not been taken on trial; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to its particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nauseau is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

Blanks of all kinds,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville and Warsaw

STAGE LINE.

THE Subscriber having taken the management of the above line, flatters himself that by putting on a new Hack, better stock, and "travelling up," all who may give it a trial will be better pleased than heretofore.

Under the present arrangement, leave Fayetteville on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 4 o'clock, P. M.; and arrive at Warsaw in time to take the train for North or South.

Leave Warsaw Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, after the arrival of the train from both ways.

Passengers enter at Briggs's Hotel.

JACKSON JOHNSON, Agent.

Fayetteville, May 2, 1846. 9tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY—In Equity.

Hugh Leach, Exec'r, and others, *vs.* John McAuley and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John McPherson, one of the Defendants in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks, for the said John to be and appear before the Judge of the next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the Monday before the last Monday in August next, and plead, answer, or demur to the Plaintiff's bill of complaint, otherwise it will be heard ex parte, and judgment taken pro confesso as to him.

Witness, S. C. Bruce, Clerk and Master of said Court, the Monday before the last Monday in February, A. D. 1846.

S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.

[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 13-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1846.

Benjamin C. Williams *vs.* Dr Charles Chalmers and wife, and Lydia M. Bryde, Executrix.

Petition for reprobate of a paper writing purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Benjamin W. Williams, dec'd.

IN this case, it appearing to the Court that Lydia McBryde is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made as to her for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for her to appear at the next Term of this Court, on the fourth Monday of July, 1846, and plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso against her, and set for hearing, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of April, A. D. 1846.

A. C. CURRY, Clerk.

Pr. adv. $3 00] 14-6w

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

THE subscriber is Agent for the above Company, and will receive applications and give any information with regard to insurance.

R. W. HARDIE.

Fayetteville, May 30, 1846. 13-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

50 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
1 pipe pure French Brandy,
5 bbls. powdered and crush'd Sugar,
And for sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

June 15. 15-tf

PRINTING.

THE subscriber having procured a full supply of handsome NEW TYPE is prepared to execute all kinds of JOB AND PAMPHLET PRINTING in a better style than heretofore.

E. J. HALE.

THE NAUTILUS

MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE No. 58 WALL STREET.

AFTER mature deliberation, the Trustees have become convinced, and the experience of old established companies fully warrant the conclusion, that the advantages of Life Insurance on the *Mutual* plan, may be extended and diffused with greater convenience to a large class of contributors, and with equal security to all the assured, by requiring a greater amount of the premium to be paid in cash than the company will require to meet its engagements with promptitude and fidelity.

It has accordingly been determined that in all cases where the annual premium shall amount to $50, and 60 per cent. thereof shall have been paid in cash, an approved note may be given for the remaining 40 per cent., payable twelve months after date, bearing six per cent. interest. The interest to be paid annually, but the principal not to be called in unless the exigencies of the company require it, giving sixty days notice, and then only by assessments pro rata to the extent that may be required to meet the engagements of the company.

It is confidently anticipated that a system, the operation of which is so fair and equitable, so well calculated to place the benefits and blessings of Life Insurance within the reach of all, and at the same time enable each contributor to share equally and fairly not only in its beneficent security, but also in its profits of accumulation, will meet, as it is believed to deserve, the favor and confidence of the public.

The particular advantages offered by this company are:

1. A guarantee capital.
2. An *annual* participation in the profits.
3. No individual responsibility beyond the amount of premium.
4. Those who insure for a less period than life, participate equally in the annual profits of the company.

The *Nautilus* company confines its business *exclusively* to Insurance on Lives, and all Insurance appertaining to Life.

The Rates of Insurance on One Hundred Dollars.

One Age.	Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.	Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.
15	77	88	1 56	40	1 69	1 84	3 20
20	$1	95	1 77	45	1 91	1 96	3 73
25	1 00	1 12	2 04	50	1 96	2 09	4 60
30	1 31	1 36	2 36	55	2 32	3 21	5 74
35	1 36	1 53	2 95	60	4 35	4 91	7 00

JAMES D. P. OGDEN, President.
A. M. MERCHANT, Vice President.
LEWIS BENTON, Secretary.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

☞ The above Company have established an Agency in Fayetteville, and the undersigned are ready to receive propositions for the Insurance of Lives, and to furnish forms of Applications.

Dr. JAMES T. GILLIAM has been appointed the Medical Examiner of the Company.

Applications for Life Insurance in the Nautilus Mutual Life Insurance Company, and for Insurance against Fire, and also for Marine Risks in the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, if made to us, will be promptly attended to. Their rates are as low as any other good Companies.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

June 20, 1846. 16-tf

THE BRANDRETH PILLS,

AS a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable. By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In cholic and inflammation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do, to restore the health of the patient.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all affections of the stomach and bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never-failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that, upon the first commencement of sickness, they may be at once resorted to. One dose then is better than a dozen after disease has become established in the system.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.

June 20, 1846. 16-6m

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

STEAMER EVERGREEN,

DRAWS 17 inches water, carries 750 bales Cotton. Shippers will do well to remember this, as low water may soon be expected.

REDUCTION

In the Expenses of getting Goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville to the interior of North Carolina.

THE Agents of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company take pleasure in informing the merchants of North Carolina, that they have made arrangements (where *funds* are in *hand* to pay the freights to Wilmington,) to receive and forward through that place, all goods entrusted to their care, FREE of charges for storage, drayage, wharfage and commissions, but when no funds are in hand, 10 per cent. on freights will be charged.

The facilities of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company for the transportation of Merchandize on the Cape Fear River, are greater than ever before possessed by any Company running Boats on this river, and very far superior to that possessed by any other Company now running boats between Wilmington and Fayetteville.

The Company have three Steamboats in first rate order, one of which draws but 17 inches water, and will carry freight equal to 750 bales of cotton. The Company have, in addition to the boats above named, six Lighters, suitable for low water, and to run in connection with the Steamboats.

We would respectfully invite all who desire to get their goods forward to Fayetteville expeditiously and safely and at very little expense, to consign their goods at Wilmington to

HALL & JOHNSON,

Agents for the Henrietta Steam Boat Co.

March 30, 1846. 8tf

☞ All letters directed to Hall & Johnson at Wilmington or Fayetteville, will have due attention. All who desire to do so may consign their goods to Hall & Johnson, Wilmington and Fayetteville, and due attention will be given them.

Wanted to Purchase,

To be delivered during the Summer,

10,000 BBLS. TURPENTINE

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Jan. 5, 1846. 92tf

For Sale,—*Very Cheap for Cash.*

7 NORTHERN-MADE BUGGIES and 3 sets of HARNESS, complete; all of superior workmanship, and of the most approved modern style.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

Jan'y 5, 1846. 92tf

HAT, CAP, AND SHOE STORE

AT THE OLD STAND, BUT NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage received, respectfully invites his old customers, and the public generally, to visit his establishment, and examine his assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes,

Which may be found in the Southwest corner of the Market Square.

Ever having in mind that the nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling, he would say to all such as may want any thing in his line to give him a call, as I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only.

JNO. C. THOMSON.

Dec. 5, 1845. 88-tf

☞ N. B. Fur Skins of all kinds wanted, for which a liberal price will be paid.

J. C. T.

HOTCHKISS'S VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the Subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina, 30 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland County. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in regularity and uniformity far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute. The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

FAYETTEVILLE.
A. Graham.
CUMBERLAND.
Col. Alex. Marchison.
Christopher Munroe.
Alex. Williams.
Col. A. S. McNeill.
Farquhard Smith.
John McDaniel.
John Evans.
J. W. Howell.
BLADEN.
Gen. James McKay.
Robert Melvin.
S. N. Richardson.
Thomas C. Smith.
Isaac Wright.
John Smith.
SAMPSON.
G. T. Barksdale.
Patrick Murphy.
John H. Spearman.
Hardy Royal.
NEW HANOVER.
James Murphy.
Charles Heury.
ONSLOW
Robert Aman.
GREENE.
Thomas Hooker.
GUILFORD.
Dr. Faulks.
LENOIR.
Thomas Rouse.
Jesse Lassiter.
John Williams, Esq.
JONES.
James McDaniel.
CRAVEN.
John Bryant.
COLUMBUS.
Lot Williamson.
ROBESON.
W. C. McNeill.
RICHMOND.
John C. McLaurin.
John L. Fairley
ANSON.
A. Bauchum.
J. R. Reid, Millwright.
CASWELL.
J. T. Dodson, Millwright.
William Russell.
CHATHAM.
Cole & Brantly.
Smith & Pullen.
N. Clegg.
WAKE.
S. Beasly.
JOHNSTON.
J. T. Leach.
BEAUFORT.
B. Runyon.
—— Arnold.
PITT.
John Joner.
Drs. Robert and Richard Williams.
DUPLIN.
Lewis Herring.
James Jarman.
Daniel Moore.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern,—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf

WM. D. SMITH,

General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

April 1, 1846. 5-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received their *SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK,* consisting of a variety of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

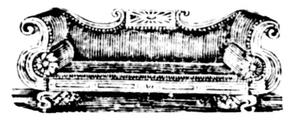
Fashionable silk and fur Hats, Boots and Shoes, fine French embroidered, plain and chip Straw Bonnets, fashionable shape; double brim leghorn and palm-leaf Hats, &c., which will be sold low.

April 4, 1846. 6-tf

FOR SALE,

FOR cash, or paper at short time, payable at Bank, a valuable NEGRO WOMAN and her five Children, the eldest about 15 years old,—sold for a division among the heirs. An excellent character to the woman, and undoubted title to her and her children, will be given. Apply at this office.

Jan'y 5, 1846. 92tf



J. W. BAKER

IS now receiving his large and general assortment of CHAIRS, from fine Hair Seat Mahogany, down to the common Windsor, purchased by himself for cash at the Manufactories at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which will be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, rich Mahogany frames; an assortment of Philadelphia made Curled Hair MATTRESSES, with a large assortment of

CABINET FURNITURE,

Of his own manufacture, comprising all the articles usually kept in a Furniture Ware Room, viz: Sideboards, Bureaus, Secretary and Book Cases, Tables, Wardrobes, spring seat and plain Sofas, Divans, Arm Rocking Chairs, French and Post Mahogany Bedsteads, curled and bird-eye Maple do., patent windlass Bedsteads, &c. &c., all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Sept. 20, 1845. 77tf

EDWIN GLOVER.

Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED to the new Store of Mr. Warren Prior, on Hay street, a few doors above the Market. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

Oct. 25, 1845. 67tf

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., Attorneys at Law.

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application or any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 75tf

"Health, the Poor Man's Riches, the Rich Man's Bliss."

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

AND VEGETABLE TONIC AND RESTORATIVE BITTERS.

THE thousands among us who use 'Spencer's Vegetable Pills and Bitters, need not be told how high is the position which these invaluable preparations sustain with the public; nor of their great superiority over every other preparation in use as a family medicine; but for the benefit of those who have not used them, or who may be sceptical of their virtues, the proprietor will insert *one* of the many certificates which have been presented by those who have used them, and witnessed their salutary and beneficial effects upon others.

EXTRAORDINARY PROOFS OF THE EFFICACY OF SPENCER'S PILLS & RESTORATIVE BITTERS.

Letter from Dr. Wardling, of S. C. dated

CHARLESTON, S. C. May 3, 1845.

DR. SPENCER—Dear Sir—Having come to this place from the interior of this State to obtain a supply of Medicines to use in my practice, and not finding your Tonic and Restorative Bitters here, I have thought best to write you for a supply.

I am now in want of 200 boxes of your Pills and 300 bottles of the Bitters, and wish you to send them immediately to the care of the Rail Road Agent at Columbia, and I can get them from him. I shall be out of my present supply before they can possibly arrive. I prescribe about 40 or 50 boxes of the Pills per month, and about 70 or 80 bottles of the Bitters. It would undoubtedly be a satisfaction for you to know that with your Pills and Bitter I have cured seven obstinate cases of Piles which had resisted every other remedy that had been prescribed. The first was my own case, of about 4 years standing, which not only baffled my own skill but that of two other Physicians who advised with me. I only took the Pills at bed time in sufficient quantity to move the bowels, not less than once nor more than twice the next day; and only one table-spoon full of the Bitters twice a day, about half an hour before meals. I continued this course for three weeks and found myself cured of a most unpleasant and trouble some disease.

I then ordered my patient to take the medicine in the same way. Some of them however were cured in one half the time I was myself. Since I commenced prescribing the Pills and Bitters I have cured 4 patients of Scrofula, 8 or 9 of Rheumatism, more than a dozen cases of Chills and Fever of long standing and some 15 or 20 cases of Dyspepsia, besides a great number of Sick Head-Ache. Weakness of the back and general debility.

I would add, that I have always been opposed to Patent Medicines generally, and I should never have recommended yours in my practice had it not been for the remarkable cure of my own case first. This convinced me that the Pills and Bitters must possess very superior virtues; and in justice to the Medicine, I will say, that in a practice of 13 years I have never become acquainted with a Medicine so pleasant and safe